

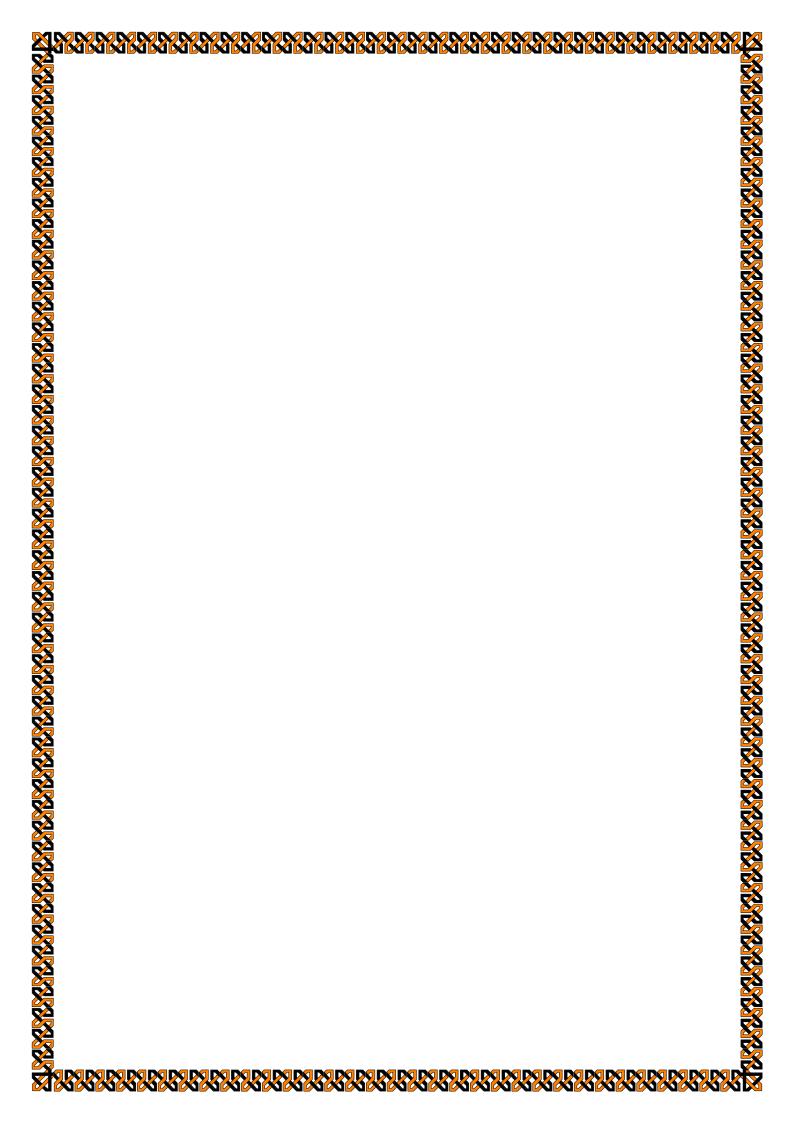
الكلية الجامعية للعلوم التطبيقية بكالوريوس هندسة

محاضرات في مساق

تفاضل وتكامل

11/11

الفصل الدراسي الأول **2015م** 

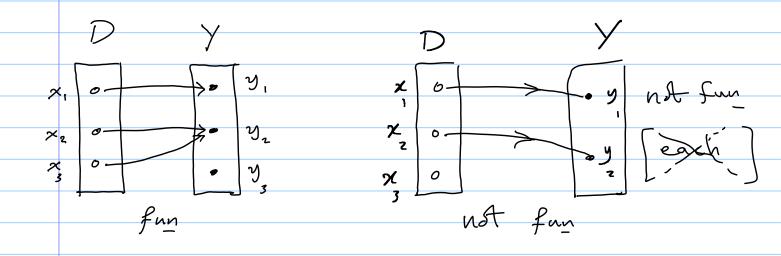


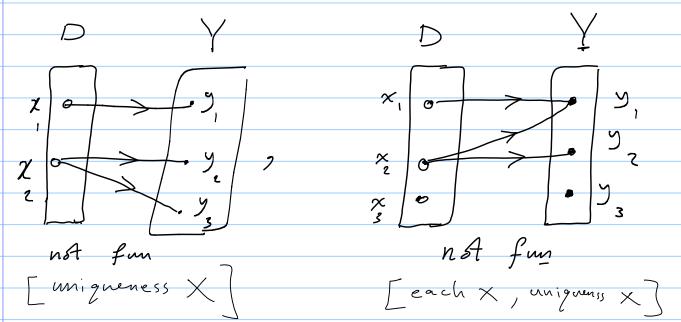
12-Sep-11

Note Title

1.1 Functions and their Graphs

Defi: A function (fun) from a set D to a set Y is a rule assigns a unique element  $f(x) \in Y$  to each element  $x \in D$ .





Remarks: 1) The elements in Y are denoted by f(x) or y and the elements in D are denoted by x or t.

2) It is possible to exist  $x_1 \neq x_2$  in D such that

 $f(x_1) = f(x_2)$ .

3) The elements in D are independent variables (or input values) and the elements in Y - Which are in the image-are dependent variable (or output values).

4) The set D is called the domain of f and dended by Dom(f). The set Y is called the co-domain of f The subset of Y that make all images in called the range of f, and denoted by Ran(f). Note that Ran(f) C Y.

[SN) i now Y is set & evisit what is in it is not region of as f: D -> Y.

Examples: 1) Let D = f 1, 2, 3, 4 3 and Y = f a, b, c, d 3.

Define f(i) = a, f(2) = b, f(3) = b and f(4) = c. Then f is a fun from D to Y.

2) Let f: R -> R be defined in the rule f(t) = 2t<sup>2</sup> + 5.

Evaluate f at the input values of t = 0, 2, x<sup>2</sup>, f(0).

Sol: f(0) = 2 \* o<sup>2</sup> + 5 = 5. f(2) = 2 \* 2 + 5 = 13.

f(f(0)) = f(5) = 2 \* 5<sup>2</sup> + 5 = 55.

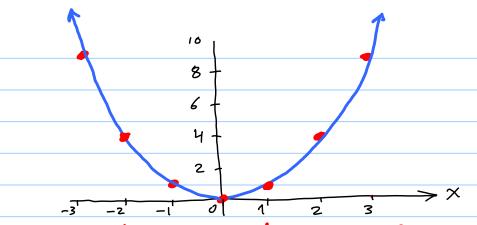
Graphs of Functions:

Def: The graph of a fun y = f(x) in the plane - denoted by G(f) - is the set of all points p(x,y) where x,y are input - output values (y = f(x)); that is  $G(f) = \{(x,y): y = f(x)\}$ .

ملحوظة: ترسم بعصه (كددال (كبسيط-) نتوم بعلى جدول لحساب متم لا عنر بعصم نقاط × رمم ثم نظيم كو عند العرب في المستوى (كديكا , ي تعدها نقق م بنوطيل حذه (كنتاط مه خلال متحنى أملس .

Example: Graph the fun  $y = \chi^2$ .

58: Marke the following table:  $\chi = 3 - 2 - 10123$ 10 1 4 9

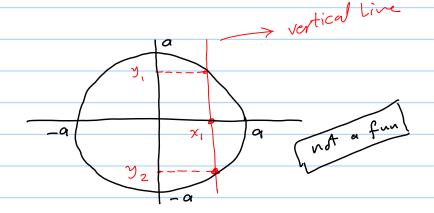


The Vertical Line test for a fun:

. وَهُو اللّهِ عَلَى مَعْمَدُ أَنْهُ لِلْ يَعْمُ لَكُو الرَّالُةُ فَى أَكْرُ مَهُ فَعْدَةً وَالْهِمُ لِلْ اللّهُ عَلَى اللّهُ الرَّالُةُ فَى أَكْرُ مَهُ فَعَلَمُ وَالْهُمُ وَاللّهُ فَى أَكْرُ مَهُ فَعَلَمُ وَالْهُمُ وَاللّهُ فَى أَكْرُ مِهُ فَعَلَّمُ وَاللّهُ فَى أَكْرُ مَهُ فَعَلَّمُ وَاللّهُ فَى أَكْرُ مِهُ فَعَلَّمُ وَاللّهُ فَى أَلَّاللّهُ فَلَا أَلْمُ لَاللّهُ فَى أَلَّاللّهُ فَى أَلّهُ فَي اللّهُ فَلَا أَلْمُ لَلّهُ فَلَا اللّهُ فَلَا أَلْمُ لَلّهُ فَي أَلّهُ فَلَا اللّهُ فَلَا اللّهُ فَلَا أَلْمُ لَا اللّهُ فَلَا اللّهُ فَلْ اللّهُ فَلَا لَا اللّهُ فَلَا لَا لَا لَهُ اللّهُ فَلْ اللّهُ فَلَا اللّهُ فَلْ اللّهُ فَاللّهُ اللّهُ فَلْ اللّهُ اللّهُ فَلْ اللّهُ فَا لَا لّهُ فَاللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ فَلْ اللّهُ فَلْ اللّهُ فَلْ اللّهُ فَلْ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ فَلْ اللّهُ فَلْ اللّهُ الللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ الللّهُ اللّهُ اللّ

1) 
$$x^{2} + y^{2} = a^{2}$$

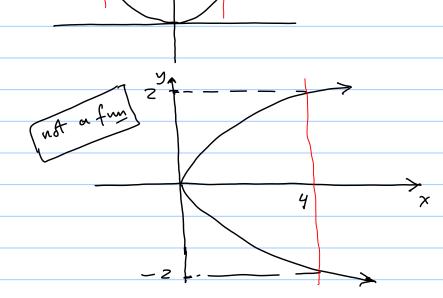
 $\chi \longrightarrow \gamma_z$ 



$$z)$$
  $y = x^2$ 

 $x = y^2$ 

4 \\ \rightarrow -z



Domain and Range:

Def: If y = f(x) is a fun, then the domain of f - called the notional domain - in the largest subset of  $\mathbb{R}$  for which f is well defined (y has real value). The range is the set of all images of the elements of the domain under the rule of f.

Remark: Sometimes, the domain of a fam is given explicity. Moreover, we can restrect the natural domain to smaller set, in this case, we must say so. For example, the fun  $y = x^2$ , x > 0يل يجاد (عجال الطبيعي لدالة عا ممرخلال عَانوبه معلى رجب أنه نأخذ بعيم الإفسار مايلي: (۱) لایمکننا (کشره علی حمینر . (2) باذا کام م عدد حسین زوجی ) فیانه لا کیلنا آخذ (محبر کوف نعیم مراکبه . Examples: Find the domain and the range of the following funs: sol:  $y = x^2$  is defined  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ , so  $Dom(f) = \mathbb{R} = (-\infty, \infty)$ . در کاری عکم (میل معرفینیم) الأولی انجد معه منم x (مختلفته) و منم لا ولمناظره رمہ کم استاع کا منے ہو. رھونیۃ رکنائے سہ خلال منم x نقی) بیکویہ منے ہو جبریا ({لدامار) x 0 -1 1 -2 2 -3 3 ---y 0 1 1 4 4 9 9 --- $Ran(f) = [0,\infty).$  $(2\sqrt{2}) - \infty < \chi < \infty \Rightarrow 0 < |\chi| < \infty \Rightarrow 0 < \chi < \infty$  $\Rightarrow o \leqslant y < \infty$ . :- Ran $(f) = [o, \infty)$ .  $2) \quad \mathcal{Y} = \frac{x}{x^2 - 16}$  $sA: \chi^2 - 16 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \chi^2 \neq 16 \Rightarrow \chi \neq \mp 4.$ -- Dom(f) =  $\mathbb{R} - \{4, -4\}$ . x 0 1 -1 4.1 -4.1 5 =5 ---Ran (f) = (-a0,a) 3)  $y = \sqrt{4-x}$ 

 $\underline{sA}$ :  $4-x \ge 0 \implies x \le 4 \implies Dom(f) = (-\infty, 4]$ 

 $\infty > - \times > - 4 \Rightarrow \infty > 4 - \times > 0 \Rightarrow$ 

To find the range, not that  $-\infty < x \le 4 \Longrightarrow$ 

$$\infty > \sqrt{4-x} > 0$$
. That is  $0 \le y < \infty$ , and hence  $Ran(f) = [0, \infty)$ .

4) 
$$y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-x^2}}$$

$$58: \quad 4 - x^{2} > 0 \implies x^{2} < 4 \implies |x| < 2$$

$$\Rightarrow -2 < x < 2. \quad \text{Hence Dom}(f) = (-2, 2).$$

$$\text{To find the range, note that}$$

$$0 \le |x| < 2 \implies 0 \le x^{2} < 4 \implies \text{and } |x| < 9$$

$$0 \ge -x^{2} > -4 \implies 4 \ge 4 - x^{2} > 0 \implies 2 \implies 4 - x^{2} > 0 \implies 3 + x < 9$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} < \infty \Rightarrow \operatorname{Ran}(f) = \left[\frac{1}{2}, \infty\right).$$

$$\operatorname{Ran}(f) = \left[ \frac{1}{2}, \infty \right)$$
.

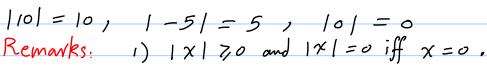
# Piecewise Defined Functions

Sometimes a fun is defined by using different formulas on different parts of its Somain.

Examples: 1) (Absolute Value fun)

$$|x| = \begin{cases} x, & x \geq 0; \\ -x, & x < 0. \end{cases}$$

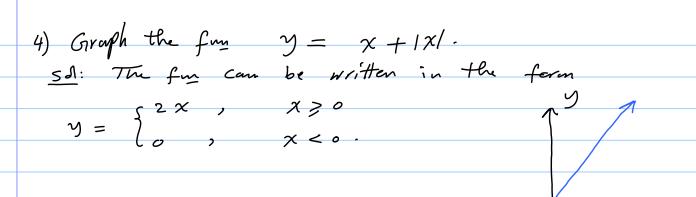
$$Dom(f) = \mathbb{R}$$
  
 $Ran(f) = [0] \infty$ 



$$(2) |-\chi| = |\chi|.$$

(3) 
$$\sqrt{\chi^2} = |\chi| \quad \forall \quad \chi \in \mathbb{R}$$
.

 $(4) |xy| = |x/|y|. \qquad (5) |xy| = \frac{|x|}{|y|}$ (6)  $|x+y| \leq |x|+|y|$  (triangle inequality). (7) Geometrically, 1x-yl is the distance between x and y. In particular, IXI is the distance between x and o. 2)  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & 0 \leqslant x \leqslant 1, \\ 1, & x > 1. \end{cases}$ So, f(10)=1, f(1)=4 and f(-5)=5. 3) i) The greatest integer fun Lx I in the greatest integer less than or equal to x. That is f(x) = LxJ = Z, Where  $Z \in \mathbb{Z}$  and  $Z \leq x \leq Z + 1$ . ii) The least integer fun [x7 is the least (smallest) integer greater than or equal to x. That is  $g(x) = \int x^7 = z$  where z - 1 < x < z. Illustration:  $\begin{bmatrix} 3.2 \end{bmatrix} = 4$ ,  $\begin{bmatrix} 1.3.2 \end{bmatrix} = 3$ ,  $\begin{bmatrix} 3.2 \end{bmatrix} = 3$ , [-2.1] = -2,  $L - 5.5 \rfloor = -6$ , and so on. We can prove that [a] = Las iff a \in \mathbb{Z}.

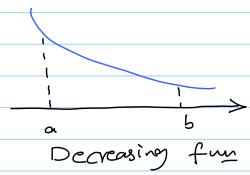






a<b iv D ⇒ f(a) < f(b)

Illustration: 1)  $y = x^2, x \le 0$ is decreasing fun.



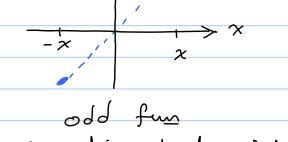
a < b in  $1 \Rightarrow$ 

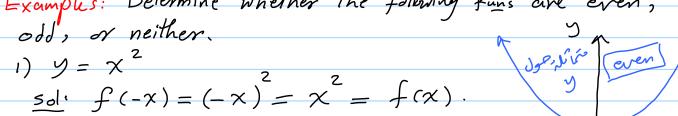
f(a) > f(b)

2)  $y = \frac{1}{x}$  on  $\mathbb{R} - \{0\}$ The fun is neither 1 nor an R-fog. But it is  $y = (-\infty, 0)$  and  $y = (0, \infty)$ .

Example: Show that the fun y = 3x + 2 is / fun. PF: Dom(f) = R, so suppose that a < b in R. Then 39 < 3b. Hence 30+2 < 3b+2 or equivalently, f(a) < f(b). This proves that fing.

# Even and odd Funs; Symmetry Def: 1) A from y = f(x) is an even from if $f(-x) = f(x) \forall x \in Dom(f)$ . 2) A from y = f(x) is an odd from $i f f(-x) = -f(x) \forall x \in Dom(f)$ . $\uparrow^{\gamma} f(x) = f(-x)$ even fun Symmetric about y-axis Symmetric about Origin Examples: Determine whether the following funs are even,





So it is even fm.

2) 
$$y = 2x^{3}$$
  
 $sol: f(-x) = 2(-x) = -2x^{3}$   
 $= -f(x)$ . So the fun is odd.

3) 
$$y = \frac{x^3}{|x|+1}$$
  
 $\underline{s0}: f(-x) = \frac{(-x)^3}{|-x|+1} = \frac{-x}{|x|+1} = -f(x)$ 

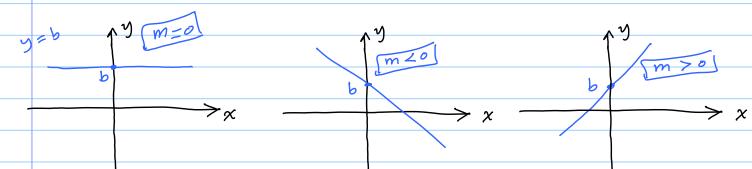
so fis odd fun

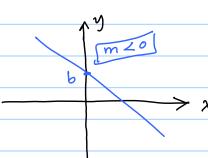
4) 
$$y = |x - 1|$$
.  
 $\underline{sa}$ :  $f(-x) = |-x - 1| = |-(x + 1)| = |x + 1|$ 

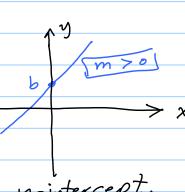
 $f(-x) \neq f(x)$  and  $f(-x) \neq -f(x)$ . So f is neither even nor odd.

Common Functions: y = mx + b,  $m, b \in \mathbb{R}$ 

$$y = mx + b$$





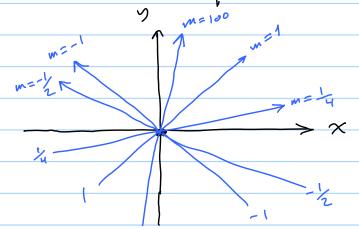


m is the slope of the live and b is the y-intercept.

Examples: 1) 
$$y = 2x + 1$$



2) 
$$y = m \times$$
If  $b = o$ , then the line  $y = m \times passes$ 
through the origin.



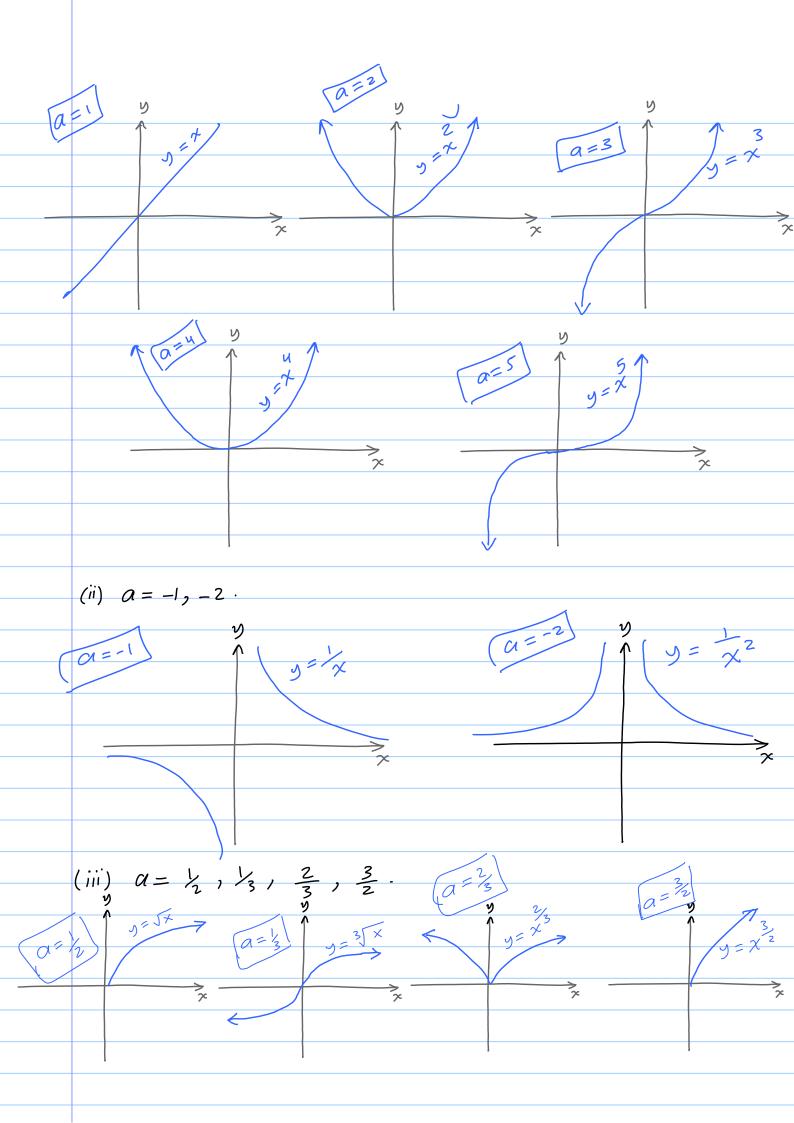
y = x is called the identity fun.

2) Power Functions: A fun of the form y = x, where  $\alpha$  is constant, is called a power fun.

Remark: 1) If  $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}$ , as  $x^2$ ,  $x^3$ ,  $x^4$ , then  $Dam(f) = \mathbb{R}$ 

and  $Ran(f) = \begin{cases} [0, \infty), & a is even, \\ \mathbb{R}, & a is odd. \end{cases}$ 

2) If  $-\alpha \in \mathbb{N}$ , as  $x^{-2}$ ,  $x^{-3}$ ,  $x^{-4}$ , then  $Dom(f) = \mathbb{R} - fo_1^2$ . Special Cages: i) a=1,2,3,4,5.



an be constant real numbers. Then a fun of the form:  $P(x) = Q_n x'' + Q_{n-1} x'' + \cdots + Q_t x + Q_0$ is called a polynomial fun and the constants ais, i=0,1,-, n are the coefficients of the polynomial. If  $\alpha_n \neq 0$ , then the degree of the poly. is equal to n-Remark: The domain of all polys equals (-00,00).

Examples: 1) y = c where c is constant is constant poly. 2) y = mx+b is linear pdy. 3)  $y = ax^2 + bx + c$  is quadratic pary. 4)  $y = ax^{5} + bx^{2} + cx + d$  is cubic paly. For example: y = 2x - 1 is linear pdy,  $y = 2x^2 - 1$  is cubic pdy, and  $y = x^4 - x^5 + x$  is a pdy of degree 4. 4) Rational Functions: A rational fun is a fun of the form  $f(x) = \frac{p(x)}{q(x)}$ , where p(x) and g(x) are polys. Remark: The domain of a rational fun is  $R - \{x: g(x) = 0\}$ . Examples: 1)  $Y = \frac{1}{x}$  is a rational fun with dom  $(f) = R - \{0\}$ . 2) The funs  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 5}{x + 1}$ ,  $g(x) = \frac{4x - x + 1}{3x^5 - 2x}$ , and  $h(x) = -x^2$  are all rational funs. 5) Algebraic Functions: are fins constructed from polys using adjebric operations (+,-,\*, , ",", power). Illustration: The following funs are algebric.

1)  $y = x^{\frac{1}{3}}(x-4)$ . (2)  $y = \frac{3}{4}(x^2-5)^{\frac{2}{3}}/(2x+1)$ 6) Trigonométric Functions: ر حوف ندرم بالتنصيل في sec 13.

الروال رؤمية × م = ي و والوغاريقية × وها = ي سوف ندراي بالناسل

نى تَفا مِهُل B ،

7) Exponential and Logarithmic Functions:

3) Polynamials: Let n be non-negative integer and let ao, any ...,

8) Transcendental	Functions:	A form wh	hich is not	algebric is	)
called transce	ndental.				
For example: $7$ y = x	he funs	$y = c \circ s \times y$	9 = Sinx	and	?
y = x	C + CX -	- 21~ ×	are all tr	anscendental f	ms.

21-Sep-11

### **Sums, Differences, Products, and Quotients**

Defs: If f(x), g(x) are two funs with domains Dom(f), Dom(g) respectively. We define:

1) 
$$(f \mp 9)(x) = f(x) \mp 9(x)$$
, with  $Dom(f \mp 9) = Dom(f) \cap Dom(9)$ .

$$\frac{2}{f \cdot g}(f \cdot g)(x) = f(x) \cdot g(x), \quad \text{and} \quad \\ Dom(f \cdot g) = Dom(f) \cap Dom(g)$$

$$4)\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)(\chi) = \frac{f(\chi)}{g(\chi)} \quad \text{and} \quad$$

$$Dom(f/g) = \left(Dom(f) \cap Dom(g)\right) - \left\{x : g(x) = 0\right\}$$

Example: fun Domain

$$f(x) = \int x$$

$$z) g(x) = 1 - x \qquad (-\infty, 1]$$

3) 
$$(f \neq 9)(x) = \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{1-x}$$
  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 

$$5) (f/g)(x) = \int \chi/(1-\chi)$$

$$6)(3g)(x) = 3 \int (-\infty)$$

$$(-\infty)$$

### **Composite Functions**

**DEFINITION** If f and g are functions, the **composite** function  $f \circ g$  ("f composed with g") is defined by

$$(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)).$$

The domain of  $f \circ g$  consists of the numbers x in the domain of g for which g(x) lies in the domain of f.

That is 
$$Dom(f \circ g) = \{x \in Dom(g) : g(x) \in Dom(f)\}$$
.

('isk  $Dom(f \circ g) > \{y\}$ ,  $ay[]$ ,  $ay[]$ ,  $bf = \{y\}$ ,  $bf = \{y\}$ .

 $Dom(f \circ g) > bf = \{y\}$ ,  $ay[]$ ,  $ay$ 

Examples: i) If 
$$f(x) = \chi^2$$
 and  $g(x) = \sqrt{x}$ , then
$$f(x) = f(y(x)) = (g(x))^2 = (\sqrt{x})^2 = \chi$$

$$Dom(f) = (-\infty, \infty), Dom(g) = (-\infty, \infty) \Rightarrow$$

$$Dm(fog) = \left\{ \chi \in Dom(g) : g(\chi) \in Dom(f) \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ \chi \in [0, \infty) : \int \chi \in (-\infty, \infty) \right\}$$

$$\int_{X} \in (-\infty, \infty) \Rightarrow \int_{X} \in [0, \infty) \Rightarrow 0 \leq \int_{X} < \infty$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 \leq x < \infty$$

$$D(f_{0}g) = [0, \infty) \cap [0, \infty) = [0, \infty)$$

2) If 
$$f(x) = \int x$$
 and  $g(x) = x^2 - 4$ 

$$f \circ g(x) = f(g(x)) = \int g(x) = \int \chi^2 - 4$$
  
 $Dom(f) = [\circ, \infty)$  ,  $Dom(g) = (-\infty, \infty)$  , so

$$Dom(fog) = \begin{cases} \chi \in (-\infty, \infty) : \chi^{2} - 4 \in [0, \infty) \end{cases}^{2}$$

$$0 \leq \chi^{2} - 4 \leq \infty$$

$$4 \leq \chi^{2} \leq \infty$$

$$2 \leq |\chi| \leq \infty$$

$$2 \leq |\chi| \leq \infty$$

$$2 \leq (-\infty, -2] \cup [2, \infty)$$

$$D(fog) = (-\infty, \infty) \cap ((-\infty, -2] \cup [2, \infty)).$$

$$= (-\infty, -2] \cup [2, \infty)$$

$$3) If  $g(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}, then$ 

$$g(x) = g(g(x)) = \frac{1}{1+g(x)} = \frac{1}{1+(\frac{1}{1+x})}$$

$$= \frac{\chi+1}{\chi+2}.$$

$$4) \Rightarrow find g(x) \text{ if } f(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{\chi}, and fog(x) = \chi$$

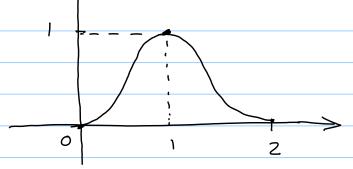
$$f(g(x)) = \chi$$

$$Sol: f(g(x)) = f(g(x)) = 1 + \frac{1}{g(x)} = \chi.$$

$$Sol: f(g(x)) = \frac{1}{\chi-1}.$$$$

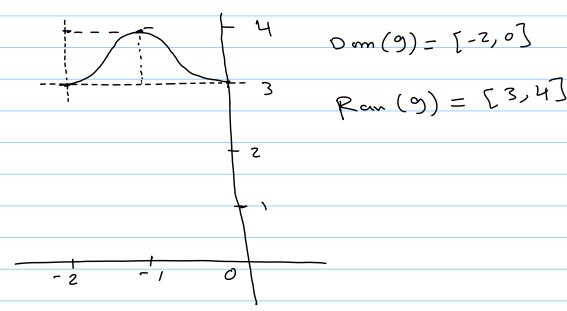
Shifting a Graph of a Function

المرا المراه (المراه) عن y = f(x)فعن رحمه والمراه المراه والمراه المراه y = f(x-h) عن المراه وجبه ولليار المراه المراه والمراه وجبه ولليار المراه المراه وجبه ولليار المراه المراه وجبه ولليار المراه والمراه وا

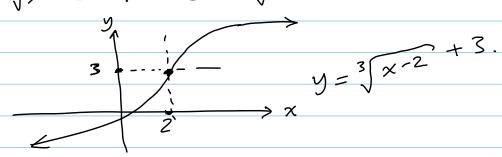


Then graph the fun g(x) = f(x+2) + 3 and find Dom(9), Ran(9).

ریالهٔ (x+2) = f(x+2) کی دالهٔ لها نفس رحمه : اوی اله نفس رحمه : اوی اله این می و با نفس کی اله این اله این اله این اله اله این ال



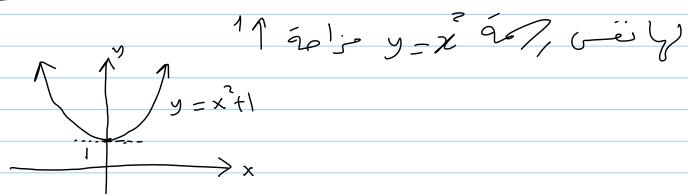
2) Write the eg of the fun has the same graph of the fun y = 3/xafter shifting 2- units right and 3-up.  $50: (y-3) = 3/(x-2) \Rightarrow y = 3/(x-2) + 3$ 



3) Graph the following funs:

$$y = x + 1$$

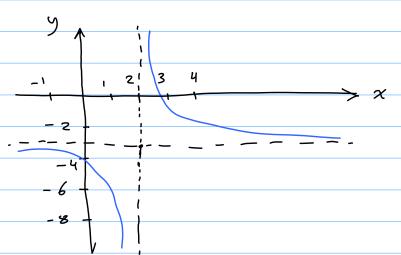
$$561: (y-1) = x^2$$



$$c) \quad y = \frac{1}{x - 2} - 3 \cdot$$

$$56$$
:  $(9+3) = \frac{1}{x-2}$ 

$$y = \frac{1}{2}$$
  $y = \frac{1}{2}$   $y =$ 

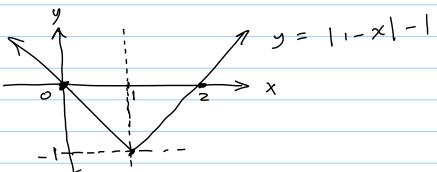


$$J) y = |1 - x| - 1$$

$$SSI: (y+1) = |1 - x| = |x - 1| \qquad (|1 - x| = |x|)$$

$$\longrightarrow |y| y = |x| \quad (|-x| = |x|)$$

$$Y = |x| \quad (|-x| = |x|)$$



للتُ كَدَ ) نعوم، بالعيمة ، كالناك : ١- ١- ١- ١ = ١- ١١ = ١١) كو المخافظة

Vertical and Horizontal Reflecting formulas

ا فرحه أنه لربداده (x) علومه الراه ا فيار الفرد اله (x) علومه الراه الفرد اله المراه الم المراه الم

محور ہر ( را برال محور یه (کوبجب باکالب).

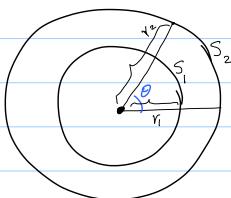
Examples: Growth the following funs: 1)  $y = -x^{73}$ ,  $x = -x^{73}$ ,  $y = -x^{73}$ ,  $y = -x^{3}$ ,  $y = -x^{3}$ ,  $y = -x^{3}$ ,  $y = x^{2}$ , y $y = -x^{\frac{2}{3}}$ 2) If y = f(x) is a fun with graph y:f(x)Find the grouph of the fin y=1-f(4-x). 501: يعد y = -f(-x) هي نغن رحمة (y-1) = -f(-(x-4)) ها نعن رحمة عند المحادثة (عام) از احتما الرحمة (دالة (x-) و- و عن ننس رحمة (x) عالية و بعد عکر حول محوری 🗴 و 🗸 . سر (جسر فحص (کھکھ زوا کان طحیجہ آم لا) کا مد تعومہ بالعیمۃ 3 = x لحصل کال نیمة ه = و نومه ب ع × علی ۱ = و الح ا مع الانوار بعام هرِعبَار اله تعویق واجر یکن dx = 3: y = 1 - f(4-3) = 1 - f(1) = 1 - 1 = o(f(1) = 1)

or at x=4: y=1-f(4-4)=1-f(0)=1-0=1 (f(0)=0 ad for).

Note Title

77/1 + /77

### Angles; Radian Measure



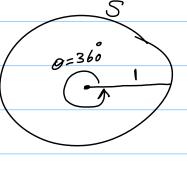
 $\frac{V_1 = \frac{S_1}{V_1} = \frac{S_2}{V_1} = \frac{S_2}{V_1} = \frac{S_1}{V_2} = \frac{S_2}{V_1} = \frac{S_2}{V_1}$   $\frac{V_1 + V_2}{V_2 + V_2} = \frac{V_2}{V_2} = \frac{V_1 + V_2}{V_2} = \frac{V_2}{V_2} = \frac{$ 

ربالدًى فإ مر الزوايد تقاس رام بالميكن الدرجي الحر بالمنيكن الوايدى .

Def: In a circle of radius r, the angle  $\theta$  with vertex at origin and initial ray at the positive x-axis has radian measure  $\theta = \frac{S}{r}$ , where s is the arc of the angle. So,  $S = r\theta$  ( $\theta$  in radians).

Some Important Special Angles:

In a unit circle, we have that  $36° = O = S = S = 2\pi * 1 = 2\pi$   $5° = 5° = 2\pi * 1 = 2\pi$  5° = 7° 5° = 7°



(محدول (مدك بوجن بعم ومم (كساني بيم ركفيل دراي د ركفيك در دوي لبعم (كزوال (ي اجنم.

### TABLE 1.2 Angles measured in degrees and radians

Degrees	<b>-180</b>	-135	<b>-90</b>	<b>-45</b>	0	30	45	60	90	120	135	150	180	270	360
$\theta$ (radians)	$-\pi$	$\frac{-3\pi}{4}$	$\frac{-\pi}{2}$	$\frac{-\pi}{4}$	0	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\frac{2\pi}{3}$	$\frac{3\pi}{4}$	$\frac{5\pi}{6}$	$\pi$	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	$2\pi$

مرود م فصاعراً ) موف شخدم (کیکم) (داوی لیکم) (دوایا .

# Angle Converting:

1) 
$$\theta$$
 (radian) =  $\theta$  (degree)  $\times \frac{\pi}{180}$ 

2) 
$$\theta$$
 (degree) =  $\theta$  (radian)  $\star$  (180/ $\pi$ ).

For example: For 
$$\theta = 60^{\circ}$$
,  $\theta \text{ (rodian)} = 60 \times \frac{\pi}{180} = \frac{\pi}{3}$   
For  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$ ,  $\theta \text{ (degree)} = \frac{\pi}{4} \times \frac{180}{\pi} = \frac{45^{\circ}}{45^{\circ}}$ 

# طريقة قياب (مزدايا

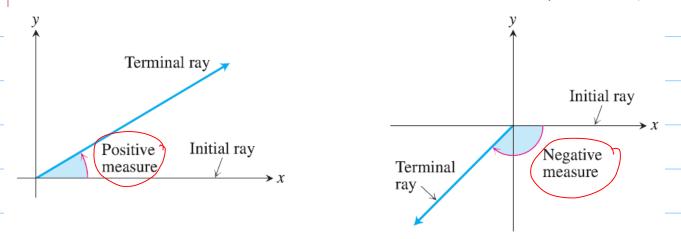
An angle is said to be in standard position if its vertex lies at the origin and its initial ray lies along positive x-axis

terminal ray

nitial ray.

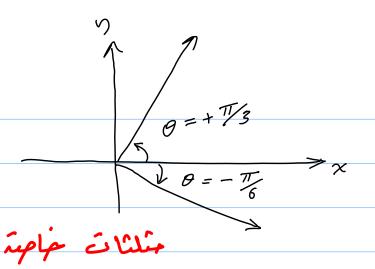
Position

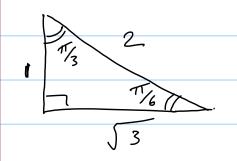
اذا کانت از کونه من الوخه (کنیم) تحدیم اسود الوجه طور بر ( ۲۵۷ که انه) می ای ایکاه عکس عقارب الساعه یا خیار ایز ادیه تکوید ذائع میام موجب و (۱۶۰ کار (کنیم) می ایکاه عقارب الساعه یا خیار ای کور ذائع میام ساب ،

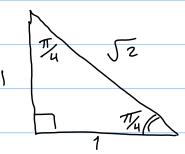


**FIGURE 1.39** Angles in standard position in the *xy*-plane.

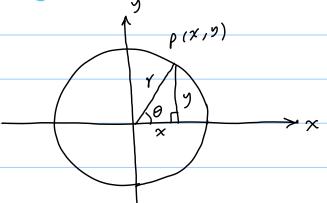








### The Six Basic Trigonometric Functions



به تخدام دا فرة نفيف قطرها ٢ وحركزها نقطة الأميل ١ إذ الأنت ٥ بالوجنع العيام كا هو موضح من (كرام ) فإننا نعن الدوال المثاليَّة الأربكيّ السَّم كالماكى:

sine:  $\sin \theta = \frac{y}{r}$  cosecant:  $\csc \theta = \frac{r}{v}$ 

cosine:  $\cos \theta = \frac{x}{r}$ 

secant:  $\sec \theta = \frac{r}{r}$ 

tangent:  $\tan \theta = \frac{y}{x}$  cotangent:  $\cot \theta = \frac{x}{y}$ 

From the def, we have the following:
$$\tan\theta = \frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta} \qquad \cot\theta = \frac{1}{\tan\theta} = \frac{\cos\theta}{\sin\theta}$$

$$\sec\theta = \frac{1}{\cos\theta} \qquad \csc\theta = \frac{1}{\sin\theta}$$

$$\sec\theta = \frac{1}{\sin\theta} \qquad \cot\theta = \frac{1}{\sin\theta}$$

$$\sinh\theta = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{hyp}} \qquad \cot\theta = \frac{1}{\sin\theta}$$

$$\cos\theta = \frac{\text{adj}}{\text{hyp}} \qquad \cot\theta = \frac{1}{\sin\theta}$$

$$\tan\theta = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{adj}} \qquad \cot\theta = \frac{\text{adj}}{\text{adj}} = \frac{1}{\cos\theta}$$

$$\tan\theta = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{adj}} \qquad \cot\theta = \frac{\text{adj}}{\text{opp}} = \frac{1}{\tan\theta}$$

$$\text{Remarks: 1) Directly from the def above, and using the fact that  $\theta = |x| \le r$ , we get that
$$-|x| \le \sin\theta \le 1 \qquad \cot\theta = \frac{1}{\sin\theta} \le 1$$

$$(2i \text{ in } \theta) \le 1 \qquad \cot\theta \le 1$$

$$(2i \text{ in } \theta) \le 1 \qquad \cot\theta \le 1$$

$$(3i \text{ in } \theta) \le 1 \qquad \cot\theta \le 1$$

$$\cos\theta \le 1$$$$

For example: Sin (7 = 5in (2 = 5in T/3.

 $\cos(33T) = \cos(24T + 9T) = \cos(4T + \frac{3}{2}\pi) = \cos(\frac{3}{2}\pi).$ 

3) Since 
$$x^2+y^2=x^2$$
, we get that

 $\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta = \frac{y^2}{r^2} + \frac{x^2}{r^2} = 1$ .

4) Using the unit Circle, we have the following:

(a)  $\cos\theta = \frac{x}{r} = x$ ,  $\sin\theta = \frac{y}{r} = y$ 
 $\cos\theta(x,y) = \rho(\cos\theta,\sin\theta)$ 

(b) upip the be unit circle, we have the following:

 $\cos\theta(x,y) = \rho(\cos\theta,\sin\theta)$ 
 $\cos\theta(x,y) = \rho(\cos\theta,\sin\theta)$ 

(b) upip the be unit circle, we have the following:

 $\cos\theta(x,y) = \rho(\cos\theta,\sin\theta)$ 
 $\cos\theta(x,y) = \rho(\cos\theta,\cos\theta)$ 
 $\cos\theta(x,y) = \rho(\cos\theta,\cos\theta)$ 

FIGURE 1.44 The CAST rule,

النوی تک ساسم ، وهکر ای میتم از رساعی ]

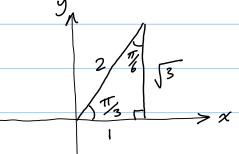
### Periodicity and Graphs of the Trigonometric Functions

**DEFINITION** A function f(x) is **periodic** if there is a positive number p such that f(x + p) = f(x) for every value of x. The smallest such value of p is the **period** of f.

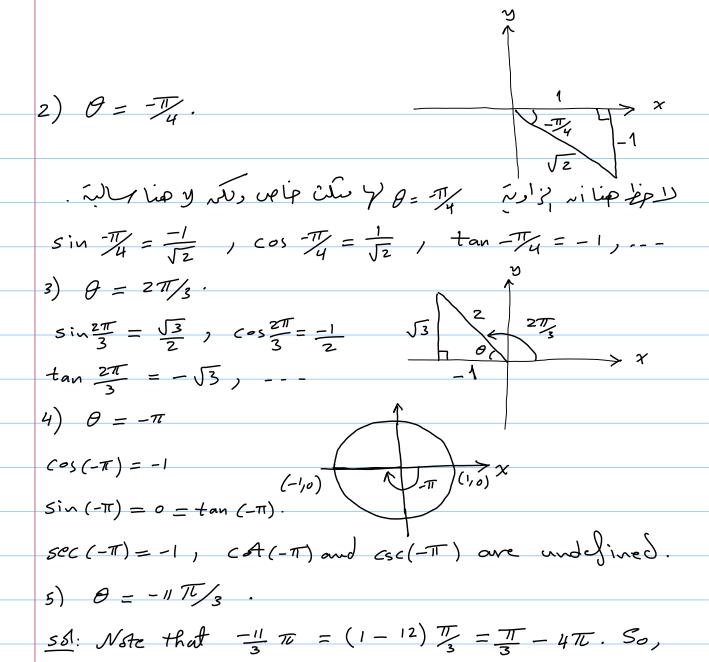
Example: Using Remark (2) above, all trigonometric funs are periodic funs. Later - from the graph - we find that the funs tand and cat have period  $P = \pi$  and the other four funs have period  $P = 2\pi$ . That is,  $\tan(\theta + \pi) = \tan\theta$ ,  $\cot(\theta + \pi) = \cot\theta$ . Examples: Find  $\sin\theta$ ,  $\cos\theta$ ,  $\tan\theta$ ,  $\cot\theta$ .

 $(1) \theta = \pi/3$ 

لحل شل هذا (کمناک / نعق برسم (وادیة می (ومنع (کفیلم) وملاحظة : ای ا ما دوا کا شت مه (مودایا (می مهم نستخدم مع (کمنکث (کفائ (کمناک می ایک سین سرئین سرئین ا اُو منسادی (سا میمد) و می بعلم (مؤدیا (کن لیس لها مثلث خاص نستخدم دا مرئ (کروهای) ایکال کی :



 $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{1}$   $\frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{1}$   $\frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{1}$   $\frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{1}$   $\frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{1}$   $\frac{1}{1}$ 

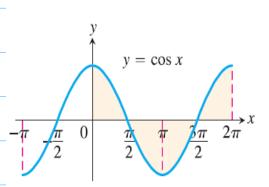


 $Sin\left(\frac{-11}{3}\pi\right) = Sin\frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \quad \cos\frac{-11}{3}\pi = \cos\frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2}, \dots$ 

بهذه (مطربية) عيم حساب (مدال (مشلشة لعدد مد (خرايا (نخامه كمان (مبول:

Degrees θ (radia	$\sim$	-180 -π	$\frac{-135}{4}$	$\frac{-90}{\frac{-\pi}{2}}$	$\frac{-45}{\frac{-\pi}{4}}$	0	$\frac{30}{\frac{\pi}{6}}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{60}{\frac{\pi}{3}}$	$\frac{90}{\frac{\pi}{2}}$	$\frac{120}{\frac{2\pi}{3}}$	$\frac{135}{\frac{3\pi}{4}}$	$\frac{150}{\frac{5\pi}{6}}$	180 π	$\frac{270}{\frac{3\pi}{2}}$	$\frac{360}{2\pi}$
$\sin \theta$		0	$\frac{-\sqrt{2}}{2}$	-1	$\frac{-\sqrt{2}}{2}$	0	1/2	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	-1	0
$\cos \theta$		-1	$\frac{-\sqrt{2}}{2}$	0	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{-\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2}$	-1	0	1
$\tan \theta$		0	1		-1	0	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$		$-\sqrt{3}$	-1	$\frac{-\sqrt{3}}{3}$	0		0

Graph of Trigonometric Funs

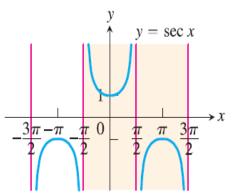


Domain:  $-\infty < x < \infty$ 

Range:  $-1 \le y \le 1$ 

Period:  $2\pi$ 

(a)

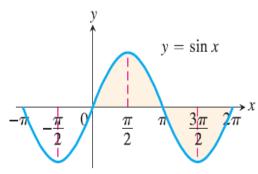


Domain:  $x \neq \pm \frac{\pi}{2}, \pm \frac{3\pi}{2}, \dots$ 

Range:  $y \le -1$  or  $y \ge 1$ 

Period:  $2\pi$ 

(d)

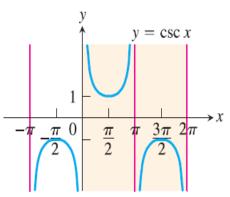


Domain:  $-\infty < x < \infty$ 

Range:  $-1 \le y \le 1$ 

Period:  $2\pi$ 

(b)

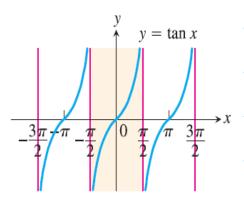


Domain:  $x \neq 0, \pm \pi, \pm 2\pi, \dots$ 

Range:  $y \le -1$  or  $y \ge 1$ 

Period:  $2\pi$ 

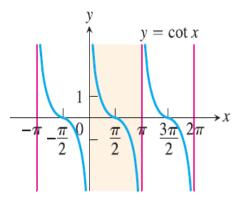
(e)



Domain:  $x \neq \pm \frac{\pi}{2}, \pm \frac{3\pi}{2}, \dots$ 

Range:  $-\infty < y < \infty$ 

Period:  $\pi$  (c)



Domain:  $x \neq 0, \pm \pi, \pm 2\pi, \dots$ 

Range:  $-\infty < y < \infty$ 

Period:  $\pi$ 

(f)

$$cos \times = sin(x + \frac{\pi}{2})$$
 ~i قوم (گزاره  $e^{-1}$ ) منافع (عنام  $e^{-1}$ ) منافع (عنام  $e^{-1}$ ) منافع (عنام منافع)

### **Trigonometric Identities**

- 2)  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac$
- 3) It cot  $\theta = \cos^2\theta$  sin  $\theta = \cos^2\theta \cot^2\theta = 1$ ,
- 4) Cos(A+B) = CosACosB SinASinB. Yos(A-B) = CosACosB + SinAsinB, and

(0s (2A) = cos2A - sin2A.

- 5)  $\sin(A+B) = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B$ .  $|\omega\rangle \sin(A-B) = \sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B$ , and  $\sin 2A = 2 \sin A \cos A$ .
- سر (کفانونہ (۱) و (کفرعبه کشاک کشه (کفانونہ کای کفانونہ کوک کفانونہ کای کفانونہ کای کفانونہ کای کفانونہ کا کان کھانونہ کا کان کھانونہ کا کھانونہ کھانونہ کا کھانونہ کا کھانونہ کا کھانونہ کا کھانونہ کھانونہ کا کھانونہ کا کھانونہ کا کھانونہ کا کھانونہ کھانونہ کھانونہ کا کھانونہ کا کھانونہ کا کھانونہ کا کھانونہ کا کھانونہ کھانونہ کے کھانونہ کھانونہ کا کھانونہ کے کھانونہ ک

$$\sin^2\theta = \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2}$$

Examples: 1) Evaluate the following:

a)  $Cos(\frac{\pi}{12})$ 

$$\cos \frac{\pi}{12} = \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \cos \frac{\pi}{6} + \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \sin \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{2} = \boxed{1 + \sqrt{3}}.$$

$$\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{12}} = \frac{1 + \cos \frac{\pi}{6}}{2} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}/2}{2} = \frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{4}$$

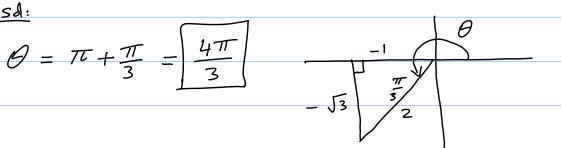
$$|\cos \frac{\pi}{12}| = (\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}})/2 \left[ \text{Uapin} \frac{\pi}{12} \text{vipin} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos T_2 = (\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}})/2$$

b) 
$$\sin\left(\frac{577}{12}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{1}{6}\cos\frac{\pi}{4} + \cos\frac{\pi}{6}\sin\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$
  
=  $\frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}}$ 

2) If 
$$\theta \in [\pi, \frac{3\pi}{2}]$$
 and  $\cos \theta = \frac{1}{2}$ , find  $\theta$ .

$$G = \pi + \frac{\pi}{3} = \boxed{\frac{4\pi}{3}}$$

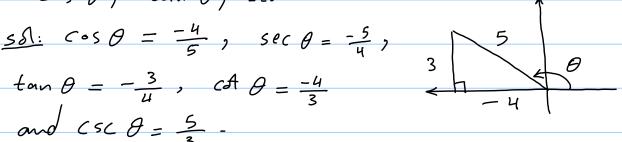


3) If 
$$\theta \in \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\pi}{2}, \pi \end{bmatrix}$$
 and  $\sin \theta = \frac{3}{5}$ , find  $\cos \theta$ ,  $\tan \theta$ , ...

$$SS: Cos \theta = \frac{-4}{5}, sec \theta = \frac{-5}{4},$$

$$\tan \theta = -\frac{3}{4}$$
,  $\cot \theta = \frac{-4}{3}$ 

and 
$$CSC\theta = \frac{5}{3}$$



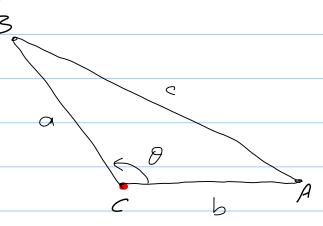
# Two Special Inequalities:

For any of measured in radian,

1) 
$$-|\theta| \leq \sin \theta \leq |\theta|$$
 [Equivalently,  $|\sin \theta| \leq |\theta|$ ]

2) 
$$-101 \leqslant 1 - \cos \theta \leqslant |\theta| \left[ Equivalently, |1-\cos \theta| \leqslant |\theta| \right].$$

# The Law of Cosine:



$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos \theta$$

End of Charpter one

# Chapter 2: LIMITS AND CONTINUITY

Note Title 777/11/+V

2.2: Limit of a Fun and Limit Laws:

Limits of Fun Values:

Firstly, Look at the following example:

Example: For x = 1, how does the fum

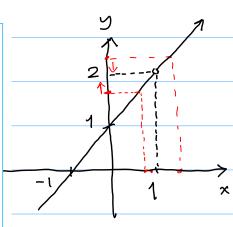
$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1} = \frac{(x + 1)(x - 1)}{(x - 1)}$$

behave near x = 1?

Sd: For  $x \neq 1$ , f(x) = x + 1. So

**TABLE 2.2** The closer x gets to 1, the closer  $f(x) = (x^2 - 1)/(x - 1)$  seems to get to 2

•		
Values of x below and above 1	$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1} = x + 1,$	<i>x</i> ≠ 1
0.9	1.9	
1.1	2.1	
0.99	1.99	
1.01	2.01	
0.999	1.999	
1.001	2.001	
0.999999	1.999999	
1.000001	2.000001	



Clearly, f(x) is very closed to 2 (and we say that f(x) goes to 2) When x approaches 1, and we write  $\lim_{x\to 1} \frac{x^2-1}{x-1} = 2.$  Note that f(x) is not defined when x=1.

Def: (Informal Defr)

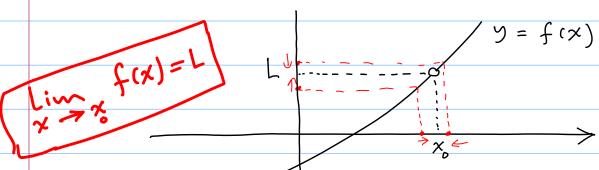
Suppose f(x) is defined on an open interval about  $x_0$ , except possibly at  $x_0$  itself. If f(x) is arbitrarily close to L (as close to L as we like) for all x sufficiently close to  $x_0$ , we say

that f approaches the **limit** L as x approaches  $x_0$ , and write

$$\lim_{x \to x_0} f(x) = L,$$

which is read "the limit of f(x) as x approaches  $x_0$  is L." For instance, in Example 1 we would say that f(x) approaches the *limit* 2 as x approaches 1, and write

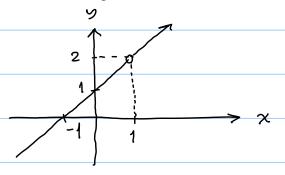
$$\lim_{x \to 1} f(x) = 2, \quad \text{or} \quad \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1} = 2.$$



لاِحِظُ أَنه (لَى يَهُ مَى سِلُولُ لَالَهُ) مِنْ مِكَمَ الْإِنْرَابِ مَهَ الْمَانَةَ غَرِ قُرِدَةً وَذَلِكَ عَرِطْ يُورِ الْإِفْرَاكِ مَدِيدِ شِكُلُ كَا فِي .

Remark: The Limit does not depends on the value of fat xo. Look at the following illustrations:

1) 
$$y = \frac{x-1}{x-1}$$
.



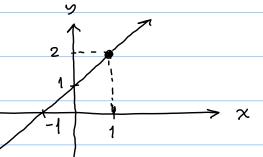
While  $\lim_{x\to 1} f(x) = 2$ , f(1) is undefined

2) 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{(x^2 - 1)}{(x - 1)}, & x \neq 1, \\ 1, & x = 1. \end{cases}$$

f(1)=1, while  $\lim_{x\to 1} f(x) = 2 \cdot S_0$ ,  $\lim_{x\to 1} f(x) \neq f(1)$ .

3) 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1}, & x \neq 1; \\ 2, & x = 1. \end{cases}$$
  $\Rightarrow f(x) = x + 1 \quad \forall x.$ 

$$f(1) = 2 \text{ and } \lim_{x \to 1} f(x) = 2,$$
So  $\lim_{x \to 1} f(x) = f(1)$ .



عنوما نکور (تھا بے موجورہ عند نفط ہم ) نیار هذه (کدالة عند پم مد نکور مع فع وسر لا تكوير) ويادًا كانت مع فيه ا فإيه (١٥٠٤ قد كسادى الزلاية وقد لاكساد يجا ا وعليه بِنَانِهِ لِرُوجِودِ لِذِى تَأْشِرُ لَهُمَةَ (لَولَةَ (x) عَلَى تَعَايِمُ أَوْ (عَكَمَ).

Examples: 1) If f(x) is the identity from y = x,

then for any point CER, we have  $\lim_{x\to c} f(x) = C \quad (= f(c))$   $\lim_{x\to c} f(x) = \lim_{x\to c}$ 

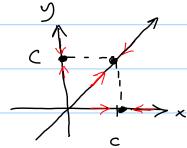
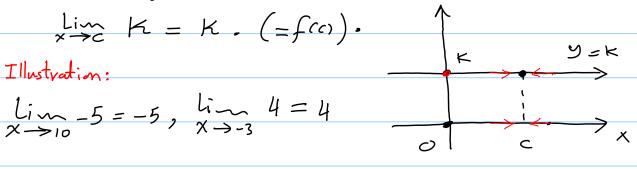
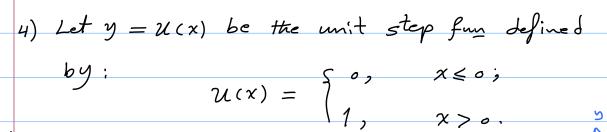


Illustration:  $\lim_{x\to 5} x = 5$ ,  $\lim_{x\to -3} x = -3$ .

2) If f(x) is a constant fun f(x) = K (harizontal line).

Then for any CER, we have





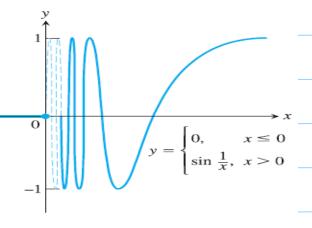
Since u(x) jumbs at x=0, so for negative 1 values of x, u(x) is arbitrary closed to zero, while for positive values of x, u(x) is arbitrary (Jumps at zero) closed to 1. Hence there is no single value L such that  $u(x) \longrightarrow L$  as  $x \longrightarrow 0$ . Thus,  $\lim_{x \to 0} u(x)$  does not exist. (d.n.e.)

$$5) \quad g(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

For x near zero, fix) grow arbitrorily large in who value and don't stay closed to any fixed real number

So, lim f(x) dinie.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \le 0 \\ \sin\frac{1}{x}, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$



It oscillates too much to have a limit: f(x) has no limit as  $x \to 0$  because the function's values oscillate between +1 and -1 in every open interval containing 0. The values do not stay close to any one number as  $x \to 0$  (Figure 2.10c).

(a) must f be defined at 
$$x = 1$$
?

Ans: No, f may be defined or undefined at x = 1.

(c) Can we conclude any thing about the valve of 
$$f(x)$$
 at  $x=1$ ?

Ans: No.

### The Limit Laws

THEOREM 1—Limit Laws If L, M, c, and k are real numbers and

$$\lim_{x \to c} f(x) = L \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{x \to c} g(x) = M, \text{ then}$$

1. Sum Rule: 
$$\lim_{x \to c} (f(x) + g(x)) = L + M$$

**2.** Difference Rule: 
$$\lim_{x \to c} (f(x) - g(x)) = L - M$$

**3.** Constant Multiple Rule: 
$$\lim_{x \to c} (k \cdot f(x)) = k \cdot L$$

**4.** Product Rule: 
$$\lim_{x \to c} (f(x) \cdot g(x)) = L \cdot M$$

**5.** Quotient Rule: 
$$\lim_{x \to c} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{L}{M}, \quad M \neq 0$$

**6.** Power Rule: 
$$\lim_{x \to c} [f(x)]^n = L^n, n \text{ a positive integer}$$

7. Root Rule: 
$$\lim_{x \to c} \sqrt[n]{f(x)} = \sqrt[n]{L} = L^{1/n}$$
, n a positive integer

(If *n* is even, we assume that  $\lim_{x\to c} f(x) = L > 0$ .)

**EXAMPLE(5)** Use the observations  $\lim_{x\to c} k = k$  and  $\lim_{x\to c} x = c$  (Example 3) and the properties of limits to find the following limits.

(a) 
$$\lim_{x \to c} (x^3 + 4x^2 - 3)$$
 (b)  $\lim_{x \to c} \frac{x^4 + x^2 - 1}{x^2 + 5}$  (c)  $\lim_{x \to -2} \sqrt{4x^2 - 3}$ 

#### **Solution**

(a) 
$$\lim_{x \to c} (x^3 + 4x^2 - 3) = \lim_{x \to c} x^3 + \lim_{x \to c} 4x^2 - \lim_{x \to c} 3$$
 Sur

Sum and Difference Rules

$$= c^3 + 4c^2 - 3$$

Power and Multiple Rules

**(b)** 
$$\lim_{x \to c} \frac{x^4 + x^2 - 1}{x^2 + 5} = \frac{\lim_{x \to c} (x^4 + x^2 - 1)}{\lim_{x \to c} (x^2 + 5)}$$

Quotient Rule

$$= \frac{\lim_{x \to c} x^4 + \lim_{x \to c} x^2 - \lim_{x \to c} 1}{\lim_{x \to c} x^2 + \lim_{x \to c} 5}$$

Sum and Difference Rules

$$=\frac{c^4+c^2-1}{c^2+5}$$

Power or Product Rule

(c) 
$$\lim_{x \to -2} \sqrt{4x^2 - 3} = \sqrt{\lim_{x \to -2} (4x^2 - 3)}$$

Root Rule with n = 2

$$= \sqrt{\lim_{x \to -2} 4x^2 - \lim_{x \to -2} 3}$$

Difference Rule

$$= \sqrt{4(-2)^2 - 3}$$

Product and Multiple Rules

$$= \sqrt{16 - 3}$$

$$= \sqrt{13}$$

#### **THEOREM 2—Limits of Polynomials**

(a) If 
$$P(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \cdots + a_0$$
, then

$$\lim_{x \to c} P(x) = P(c) = a_n c^n + a_{n-1} c^{n-1} + \cdots + a_0.$$

b If P(x) and Q(x) are polynomials and  $Q(c) \neq 0$ , then

$$\lim_{x \to c} \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} = \frac{P(c)}{Q(c)}.$$

Examples:

1) 
$$\lim_{x \to -2} (3x^{4} + 2x - 1) = 3(-2) + 2*(-2) - 1 = 43$$

2) 
$$\lim_{x \to 3} \frac{x^3 + 4x^2 - 3}{x^2 + 5} = \frac{3^3 + 4 * 3^2 - 3}{3^2 + 5} = \frac{60}{14}$$

Canceling a Common Factor:

اذا كار لدن داله كرة ، وكانت (لن ية عند ركه يعرالميكر في رسط و (مقام تعنی رکیسینہ (ہ) ، بانا لانستضیع منا ارتخدام (تغرية السابقة من وتوزيع على وسط , (عنه لأم (مفه بارى صندآ. دىكى (جسينة (٥) هى مسينة عير محرده ١ , هى (كتام لكي سرعلاجه عب طبعة (تخاية) و يعتمد كعلاج من أ غلب (رَا جيام على جزف عام مشترك سيم وسط و المقام كا نوخ وتوميكة (كتاب: .

Examples: Find the following Limits:

1) 
$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1} \left(\frac{0}{0}\right) = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{(x+1)(x-1)}{(x-1)e} = \lim_{x \to 1} (x+1) = 2$$

2) 
$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^2 + x - 2}{x^2 - x} \left( \frac{o}{o} \right) = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{(x + t)(x + z)}{x(x - 1)}$$

$$= \lim_{\chi \to 1} \frac{\chi + 2}{\chi} = \frac{3}{1} = \boxed{3}$$

$$= \lim_{\chi \to 1} \frac{\chi + 2}{\chi} = \frac{3}{1} = \boxed{3}$$

$$\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{2 + h} - \sqrt{2}}{h} = \boxed{3}$$

$$\lim_{\chi \to 1} \frac{\chi + 2}{\chi} = \frac{3}{1} = \boxed{3}$$

$$\lim_{\chi \to 1} \frac{\chi + 2}{\chi} = \frac{3}{1} = \boxed{3}$$

$$\lim_{\chi \to 1} \frac{\chi + 2}{\chi} = \frac{3}{1} = \boxed{3}$$

$$\lim_{\chi \to 1} \frac{\chi + 2}{\chi} = \frac{3}{1} = \boxed{3}$$

$$\lim_{\chi \to 1} \frac{\chi + 2}{\chi} = \frac{3}{1} = \boxed{3}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\left(2+h-2\right)}{h\left(\sqrt{2+h}+\sqrt{2}\right)} - \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2+h}+\sqrt{2}} = \boxed{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}}$$

4) 
$$\lim_{y \to 1} \frac{y-1}{\sqrt{y+3'}-2} \left(\frac{0}{0}\right) * \frac{\sqrt{y+3'}+2}{\sqrt{y+3'}+2} = \lim_{y \to 1} \frac{(y-1)(\sqrt{y+3'}+2)}{(y+3-4)}$$

$$= \lim_{y \to 1} \sqrt{y+3} + 2 = \boxed{4}$$

**THEOREM 4—The Sandwich Theorem** Suppose that  $g(x) \le f(x) \le h(x)$  for all x in some open interval containing c, except possibly at x = c itself. Suppose

also that

$$\lim_{x \to c} g(x) = \lim_{x \to c} h(x) = L.$$

Then  $\lim_{x\to c} f(x) = L$ .

Examples: 1) Given that 
$$1-\frac{\chi^2}{4} \leq f(\chi) \leq 1+\frac{\chi^2}{2} \qquad \forall \chi \neq 0$$
,

Find lim f(x).

sd: Set 
$$g(x) = 1 - \frac{\chi^2}{4}$$
 and  $h(x) = 1 + \frac{\chi^2}{2}$ .

$$50$$
,  $g(x) \leq f(x) \leq h(x) \forall x \neq 0$ . Moreover,

$$\lim_{x\to 0} g(x) = 1 = \lim_{x\to 0} h(x). By Soundwich thrm,$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} f(x) = \boxed{1}$$

2) Find 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} x^2 \sin(\frac{1}{x})$$

$$SA: -1 \leq \sin \frac{1}{x} \leq 1$$
 and  $x^2 \geq 0 \quad \forall x \neq 0. \leq 0$ 

$$-\chi^{2} \leq \chi^{2} \sin \frac{1}{\chi} \leq \chi^{2}$$

$$5 \times \Rightarrow 0$$

$$0$$

$$0$$

By Sandwich thrm, 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \chi^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0$$
.

By Sandwich Them, 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0$$
.  
3) For any fun  $f$ , if  $\lim_{x\to 0} |f(x)| = 0$ , then  $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x) = 0$ 

**PF**: Using the fact that 
$$-|f(x)| \leq f(x) \leq |f(x)|$$
, and

as 
$$x \rightarrow 0$$
,  $|f(x)| \rightarrow 0$  and  $-|f(x)| \rightarrow 0$ . Thus, by

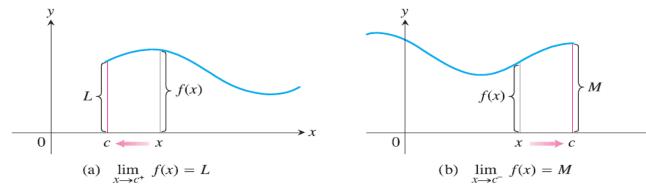
sandwich theorem, 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = 0$$

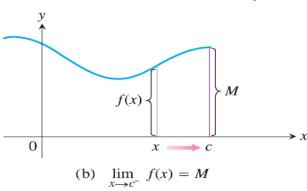
If  $f(x) \le g(x)$  for all x in some open interval containing c, except possibly at x = c itself, and the limits of f and g both exist as x approaches c,

$$\lim_{x \to c} f(x) \le \lim_{x \to c} g(x).$$

Exercise: Given that |f(x)-3| < 4(x-2), find  $\lim_{x\to 2} f(x)$ .

مغرمة: مكى مكور الراكة (×)عور النزوة ما عندما «× حدا بأنه رجب أيد تكوير (كرالة معرنه في نترج على جابن (كنقطة ١٦٤, عنوما نفترب مه مع ماننا نعترب سه کار (لإ نجاهید/ لذلك ما به (لنزکری العادیم سم two-sided limit ryp ~ a > Test ولکم اوا تعذر وجود (لزائِ مہ جہتم ، فانه فد لکو مہاں کر کو مہ حري واصف ا د با لنانى مخصل على عنوم (الرية مه جهة (المه و الرية م ور السار،





اذا کار (تغارب له ع مرجم (لیمیر موجود آوسادی ۱۵ شمی (تخایهٔ مخایهٔ مخایهٔ مخین ( Lim f(x) = L منان (right - hand limit) ( مال) و اذا کام رکتارب د ے مہ جهة ركسارموجود ، وساوی ال نسم (مخاية خارة ليسوی · lim - f(x) = M citis (left - hand limit) 6 2 W

Illustration: 1) Consider the fun  $y = \sqrt{4 - x^2}$ with Somain [-2, 2]. With domain [-2, 2].  $\lim_{x \to -2} f(x) = 0$ ,  $\lim_{x \to 2} f(x) = 0$   $|x \to -2|$   $|x \to -2$ 

نَوْ عَالَهُ عَنَى عَنْ ٤ = ٤ . أَ فِياً كَانُوا هُ وَعَالَهُ وَعَالَمُ الْعَالِمُ الْعَالِمُ الْعَالِمُ الْعَا

موجودة عذ ركنفس (حدد سير 2-2.

2) For 
$$x \neq 0$$
,  $y = \frac{x}{|x|} = \begin{cases} 1 & 2 & 2 > 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 2 < 0 \end{cases}$ 

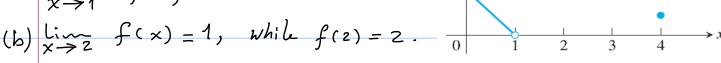
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x}{|x|} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x}{|x|} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x}{|x|} = -1.$$

**THEOREM 6** A function f(x) has a limit as x approaches c if and only if it has left-hand and right-hand limits there and these one-sided limits are equal:

$$\lim_{x \to c} f(x) = L \qquad \Longleftrightarrow \qquad \lim_{x \to c^{-}} f(x) = L \qquad \text{and} \qquad \lim_{x \to c^{+}} f(x) = L.$$

### Examples:

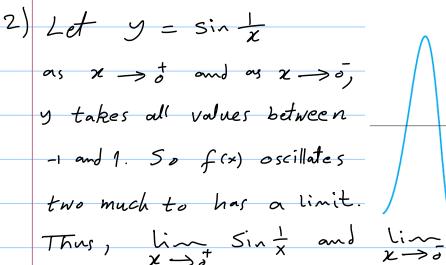
(a) 
$$\lim_{x \to 1^+} f(x) = 1$$
, and  $\lim_{x \to 1^-} f(x) = 0$ , so  $\lim_{x \to 1^-} f(x) = 0$ , so  $\lim_{x \to 1^+} f(x) = 0$ .

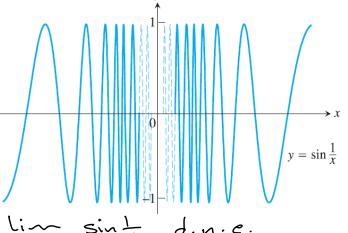


(c) 
$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} f(x) = 1 = f(0)$$
, and  $\lim_{x \to \bar{u}} f(x) = 1 \neq f(4)$ .

(d) 
$$\lim_{x \to 3} f(x) = 2 = f(3)$$
.

(e) 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} f(x)$$
,  $\lim_{x \to u} f(x)$ ,  $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x)$ , and  $\lim_{x \to u} f(x)$  do not exist.

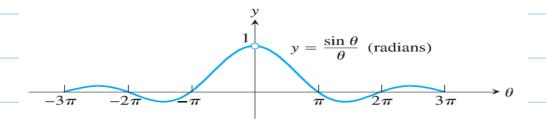




#### Limits Involving ( $\sin \theta$ )/ $\theta$

#### THEOREM 7

$$\lim_{\theta \to 0} \frac{\sin \theta}{\theta} = 1 \qquad (\theta \text{ in radians})$$



## Remark: One can easily show that

$$\lim_{\theta \to 0} \frac{\theta}{\sin \theta} = 1.$$

Examples: Find the following Limits:

1) a) 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{3x}$$
 b)  $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{5x}$ 

b) 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{6x}$$

2) 
$$\lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{\sin(\sin \chi)}{\sin \chi}$$
 3)  $\lim_{\chi \to 0} \frac{\tan 3\chi}{\sin 8\chi}$ 

3) 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\tan 3x}{\sin 8x}$$

4) 
$$t \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$$
  $\frac{\sin(t - \pi/2)}{t - \pi/2}$  5)  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cosh - 1}{h}$ 

$$ss.$$
  $1(\alpha)$   $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{3x} \left(\frac{0}{0}\right).$ 

Put 
$$\theta = 3x$$
 so as  $x \longrightarrow 0$ ,  $\theta = 3x \longrightarrow 0$   
So,  $\lim_{\theta \to 0} \frac{\sin \theta}{\theta} = 1$ . Thus,  $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{3x} = 1$ 

b) 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{6x} * \frac{3}{3} = \frac{3}{5} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{3x} = \frac{3}{5} * 1 = \boxed{3}$$

(2) 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin(\sin x)}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{\theta} = 0$$
Thus, 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin(\sin x)}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{\theta} = 1$$
3) 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\tan 3x}{\sin 8x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\tan 3x}{\sin 8x} = \frac{3}{3x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\tan 3x}{\sin 8x} = \frac{3}{3x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{\sin 8x} = \frac{3}{3x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{\sin 8x} = \frac{3}{3x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{\sin 8x} = \frac{3}{3x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{\sin 8x} = \frac{3}{3x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{\sin 8x} = \frac{3}{3x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{\sin 8x} = \frac{3}{3x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{\sin 8x} = \frac{3}{3x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{\sin 8x} = \frac{3}{3x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{\sin 8x} = \frac{3}{3x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{\sin 8x} = \frac{3}{3x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{\sin 8x} = \frac{3}{3x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{\sin 8x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{$$

 $=\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{\cos^2 h-1}{h\left(\cosh +1\right)}=\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{-\sin^2 h}{h\left(\cosh +1\right)}$ 

 $=\lim_{h\to 0} (-1) \left(\frac{\sinh h}{h}\right) \times \left(\frac{\sinh h}{(\cosh +1)}\right) = -1 \times 1 \times \frac{0}{2} = 0$ 

$$\frac{200}{h} \stackrel{\text{lim}}{\Rightarrow} 0 \stackrel{\text{cosh}-1}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{-2 \sin^2(\frac{h}{2})}{h}$$

$$Sin\theta = \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2}$$

$$C = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \theta$$

$$=\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{-2\sin^2(\frac{h}{2})}{h}$$

$$= -2 \quad \lim_{h\to 0} \left(\sin(\frac{h}{2}) \times \frac{2\sin(\frac{h}{2})}{(\frac{h}{2})}\right)$$

$$= h\to 0 \quad (\frac{h}{2})$$

Note Title YT/11/Y1

#### DEFINITION

Interior point: A function y = f(x) is continuous at an interior point c of its domain if

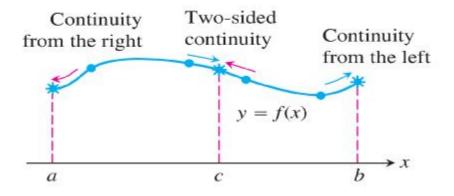
$$\lim_{x \to c} f(x) = f(c).$$

**Endpoint**: A function y = f(x) is **continuous at a left endpoint** a or is **continuous at a right endpoint** b of its domain if

$$\lim_{x \to a^{+}} f(x) = f(a) \quad \text{or} \quad \lim_{x \to b^{-}} f(x) = f(b), \text{ respectively}.$$

If a function f is not continuous at a point c, we say that f is **discontinuous** at c and that c is a **point of discontinuity** of f. Note that c need not be in the domain of f.

A function f is **right-continuous (continuous from the right)** at a point x = c in its domain if  $\lim_{x\to c^+} f(x) = f(c)$ . It is **left-continuous (continuous from the left)** at c if  $\lim_{x\to c^-} f(x) = f(c)$ . Thus, a function is continuous at a left endpoint a of its domain if it



#### **Continuity Test**

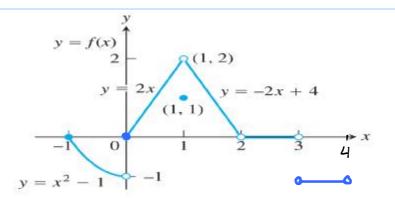
A function f(x) is continuous at an interior point x = c of its domain if and only if it meets the following three conditions.

1. f(c) exists (c lies in the domain of f).

2.  $\lim_{x\to c} f(x)$  exists (f has a limit as  $x\to c$ ).

3.  $\lim_{x\to c} f(x) = f(c)$  (the limit equals the function value).

# Example. Let y = f(x) be a fun with graph shown below



then

1) At the left end point x = -1:

 $\lim_{x \to -1^{+}} f(x) = 0 = f(-1) / so f is$ 

- a) Continuous from right at the left end Point x = -1.
- b) Continuous at x = -1.
- 2) At the right end point x = 4:  $\lim_{\chi \to \frac{\pi}{4}} f(x) = 0$ , while f is undefined at  $\chi = 4$

So f is discontinuous at x = 4.

- 3) At the interior points x=0, 1,2,3, Not that
- a)  $\lim_{x \to 0^+} f(x) = 0$ ,  $\lim_{x \to 0^-} f(x) = -1$ . Since

 $\lim_{x \to b} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} f(x)$ , So,  $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x) d. n. e$ 

Thus f is discontinuous at x = 0.

Note that  $f(0) = 0 = \lim_{x \to 0^+} f(x)$ , so,

f is right and x=0. (but not left cont.)

b)  $\lim_{x \to 1} f(x) = 2 \neq f(1) = 1, So, fighthappy$ 

discort. at x=1.

c)  $\lim_{x\to z} f(x) = 0$ , while f(z) is undefined so f is discorded at x = z.

d)  $\lim_{x \to \overline{3}} f(x) = 0 + \lim_{x \to 3^+} f(x) = -1$ , So

 $x \longrightarrow 3$  f(x) d.n.e. Moreover f(3) is undefined

Thus, f is discond. at x = 3.

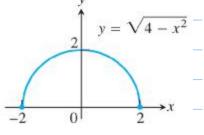
Remarks. 1) f is cont. at an interior point c iff it is both right and left cont.

- 2) f is cont. of left end point on iff it is right cont. at x = a.
- 3) f is cond. at right end point b iff it is left cond. at x = b.

Def: We say that fix continuous fun is it is continuous at every point of its domain.

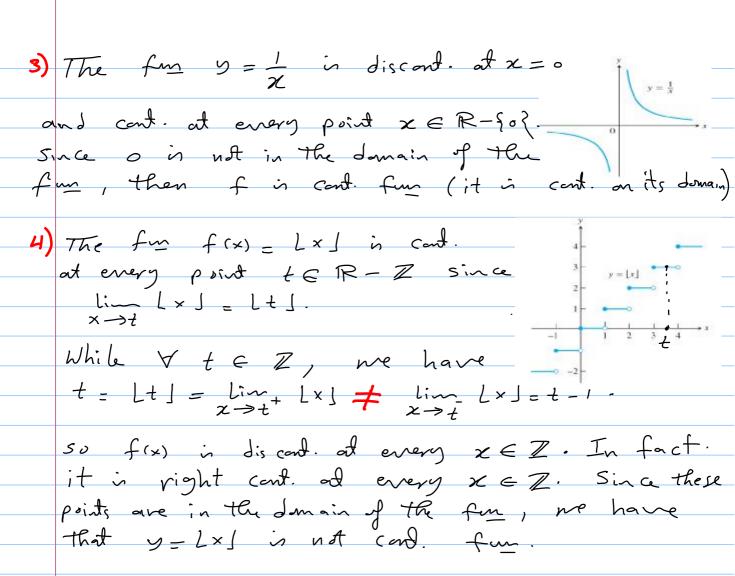
Examples i) The fun y = Ju-x2

cont. fun since it is cont. on its Jamain [-2,2].



y = U(x)

The unit step form is discont. at x = 0. Since o is in the Samain then y = U(x) is not conf. from



5) a) For any poly. y = p(x), and any ceR, we prove that  $\lim_{x \to c} p(x) = p(c)$ . So all poly,

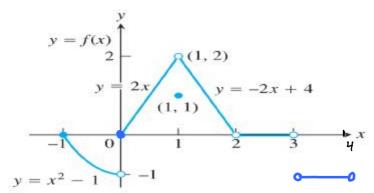
are continuous funs.

b) For any rational for  $R(x) = \frac{P(x)}{2(x)}$ , and

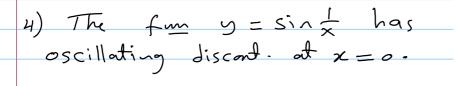
for any  $C \in \mathbb{R}$  s.t.  $g(c) \neq o$  [this mean that  $C \in D(\mathbb{R}(x))$ ], we prove that

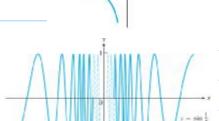
So all rational funs are cont. funs.

Remark: For the fun y=f(x) of Example in page (2). Note that findiscond. at x = 0, 1, 2,3.



- 1) The discont at the points 1,2 are removable discontinuity, since the fun has a limit at these points, and we can remove the discontinuity by setting f at these points equal to the limits.
- 2) The discont of the points o and 3 are not removable since the limit dince and there is no way to improve the situation by changing of at these points. The discond at these point is called jumb discont.
- 3) The fun  $y = \frac{1}{x}$  has infinit discontinuity at x = 0





**THEOREM 8—Properties of Continuous Functions** If the functions f and g are continuous at x = c, then the following combinations are continuous at x = c.

- 1. Sums: f + g
- **2.** Differences: f g
- **3.** Constant multiples:  $k \cdot f$ , for any number k
- **4.** Products:  $f \cdot g$
- 5. Quotients: f/g, provided  $g(c) \neq 0$
- **6.** Powers:  $f^n$ , n a positive integer
- 7. Roots:  $\sqrt[n]{f}$ , provided it is defined on an open interval containing c, where n is a positive integer

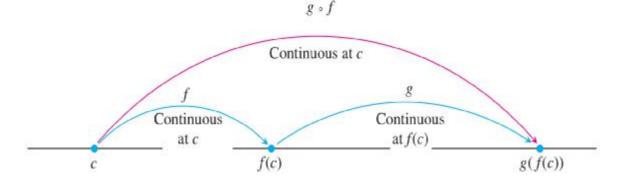


FIGURE 2.42 Composites of continuous functions are continuous.

**THEOREM 9—Composite of Continuous Functions** If f is continuous at c and g is continuous at f(c), then the composite  $g \circ f$  is continuous at c.

Examples: 1) Let 
$$f(x) = x^4 + 20$$
 and  $g(x) = 5 \times (x-2)$   
be two pays. So both found  $g$  are  
cont. on  $R$ . The rational fun

$$R(x) = \frac{f}{g} = \frac{\chi^4 + 20}{5\chi(\chi - 2)}$$

is cont. 
$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R} - \{0,2\}$$
. In fact  $\mathbb{R}(x)$  is cont.  $f_{\underline{m}}$ , since  $0,2 \notin \mathbb{D}(\mathbb{R}(x))$ .

2) The fun 
$$y = |x|$$
 is cond. on  $\mathbb{R}$ , and the fun  $g(x) = \frac{x \sin x}{z^2 + 2}$  is cond. on  $\mathbb{R}$  (Why?)

$$f \circ 9(x) = \left| \frac{x \sin x}{x^2 + 2} \right|$$
 is conf. on  $\mathbb{R}$ .

3) The fins 
$$f(x) = \tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$$
 and  $g(x) = \sec x = \frac{1}{\cos x}$  are continuous on

$$\mathbb{R} - \left\{ (2n+1) \frac{\pi}{2} : n = 0, \mp 1, \mp 2, \dots \right\}.$$

4) The fun 
$$y = \sin x^2$$
 is the composite of the two funs  $f = \sin x$  and  $g = x^2$ , so it is cont on  $\mathbb{R}$ .

5) The fun 
$$y = \int x^2 - zx - 5$$
 is the composite of the two fun  $f(x) - \int x$  and  $g(x) - x^2 - 2x - 5$  so it is cond.  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$  s.t.  $x^2 - 2x - 5 > 0$ .

**THEOREM 10—Limits of Continuous Functions** If g is continuous at the point b and  $\lim_{x\to c} f(x) = b$ , then

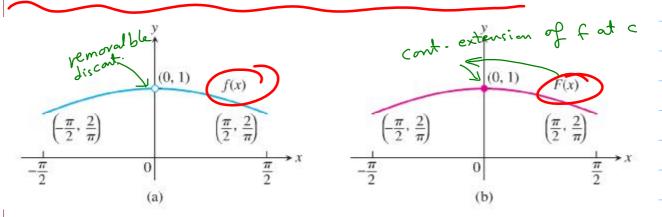
$$\lim_{x\to c} g(f(x)) = g(b) = g(\lim_{x\to c} f(x)).$$

Example: 
$$\lim_{x \to \pi/2} \cos\left(2x + \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} + x\right)\right) = \left(\cos\left(\lim_{x \to \pi/2} (2x + \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} + x\right)\right)\right)$$

$$= \cos\left(2 \times \frac{\pi}{2} + \sin\left(\lim_{x \to \pi/2} (3\pi + x)\right)\right)$$

$$= \cos\left(\pi + \sin\pi\pi\right) = -1$$

## Continuous extension to a point



If f has a removable discont at x=c, in the case when  $\lim_{x\to c} f = L \subset \mathbb{R}$ , then we say that f has a continuous extension of x = c. The fun  $F(x) = \begin{cases} f(x), & x \neq c \\ L, & x = c \end{cases}$  is the cont. extension of f and c.

#### Show that EXAMPLE 10

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + x - 6}{x^2 - 4}, \quad x \neq 2$$

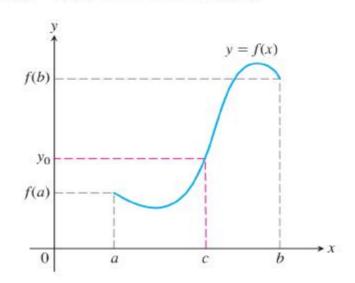
has a continuous extension to x = 2, and find that extension.

exists. So 
$$f$$
 has conf. extension at  $x = 7$ .

Define
$$F(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\chi^2 + \chi - 6}{\chi^2 - 4}, & \chi \neq 2 \\ \frac{\chi^2}{\chi^2} - \frac{\chi}{\chi^2} & \chi = 2 \end{cases} = \frac{\chi + 3}{\chi + 2}$$

so F(x) is cont. extension of f at x = 2.

**THEOREM 11—The Intermediate Value Theorem for Continuous Functions** If f is a continuous function on a closed interval [a, b], and if  $y_0$  is any value between f(a) and f(b), then  $y_0 = f(c)$  for some c in [a, b].



EVAMPLE 11  $\triangle$  Show that there is a root of the equation  $x^3 - x - 1 = 0$  between 1

**EXAMPLE 11** Show that there is a root of the equation  $x^3 - x - 1 = 0$  between 1 and 2.

 $\frac{SS: \text{ Let } f(x) = x^3 - x - 1. \text{ Clearly } f \text{ is cont.}}{\text{on } [1, 2] \cdot \text{Note that}}$ 

f(1)=-1 < 0 and f(2)=5>0, so y=0 between f(1) and f(2), so  $\frac{1}{3} \subset E(1,2)$  s.t.

 $f(c) = y_0 \quad or \quad c^3 - c - 1 = 0$ 

Explain Why the eg cosx=x has at least one sol.

Sd: Define  $f(x) = \cos x - x$  on the interval  $I = [0, \frac{\pi}{3}] \cdot So$ 

f is cont. on I, f(0) = 1>0 and  $f(T_2) = -T_2 < 0$ , so  $y_0 = 0$  between f(0) and f(Ts), by IVT, 3 c ∈ I s.t. f(c)=y, or (05c-c=0. Thus Cos c = c. This proves that the point c is a sol. of the eg cosx=x. 5 Exercise: Let  $f(x) = x^4 - x + 2$ . Show that 3 c ∈ R s.t. f(c) = 15. Hint: Find two points on b e R 1.t. fra) 215 and f(b) >15, then apply IVT for y=15.

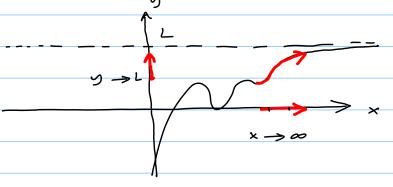
## 2.6 Limits Involving Infinity; Asymptotes of Grouphs

## Finite Limits as x -> = 0

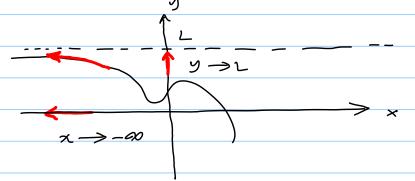
Dofs. (Informal def)

(Informal def)

1) We say that f(x) has the limit L as x approaches infinity and we write lim f(x) = L iff as x moves increasingly far from the origin in the positive direction then f(x) gets arbitrary closed to L.

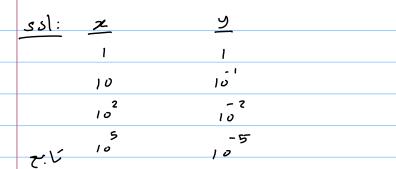


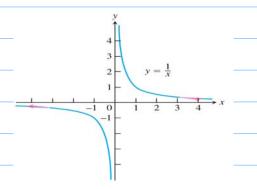
(2) We say that f(x) has the limit L as approaches minus infinity and we write  $\lim_{x\to -\infty} f(x) = L$  iff as xmoves increasingly for from the origin in the negative direction then f(x) gets arbitrary closed to L.



Examples: Show that

i) 
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0$$
 and  $\lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0$ .





$$\frac{x}{10}$$

ملحظة. (تنفرت النبة سُن طبية عنواه- « x .

Example: 
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \left(5 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{\pi \sqrt{3}}{2^2}\right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} 5 + \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x} + \frac{\pi \sqrt{3} \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{1}{x}, \frac{1}{x}\right)}{x \to \infty}$$

$$= 5 + 0 + \pi \sqrt{3} \times 0 \times 0 = 5$$
Limits at Infinity of Rational funs

To determine the limit of a rational function as  $x \to \pm \infty$ , we first divide the numerator and denominator by the highest power of x in the denominator. The result then depends on the degrees of the polynomials involved.

Examples: Find the following Limits:

1) 
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{5x^2 + 8x - 3}{3x^2 + 2} \left(\frac{\infty}{\omega}\right)$$

$$\frac{(\lambda^2 + \lambda^2)}{(\lambda^2 + \lambda^2)} = \frac{(\lambda^2 + \lambda^2)}{(\lambda^2 + \lambda^2)} = \frac{($$

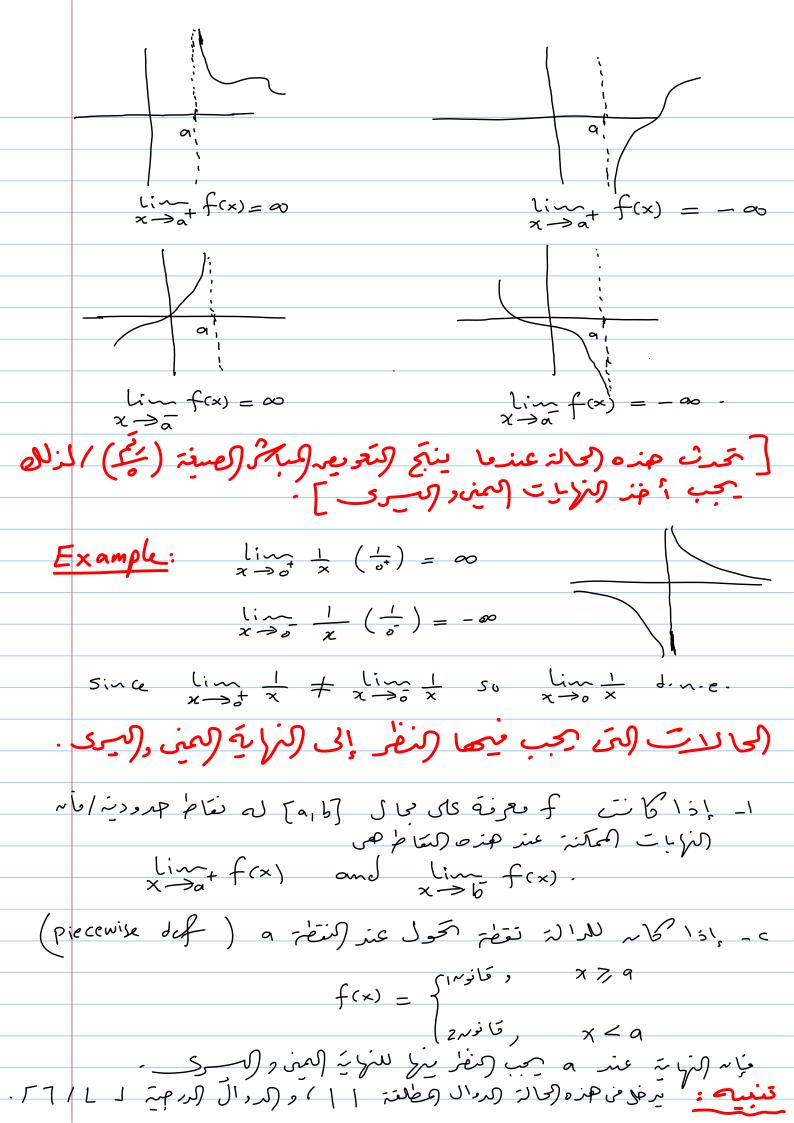
$$=\frac{5+0-0}{3+0}=\frac{5}{3}$$
.

2) 
$$\lim_{x \to \bar{+}\infty} \frac{3x + 2}{5x^2 + 3x + 1} = \lim_{x \to \bar{+}\infty} \frac{\frac{3}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2}}{5 + \frac{3}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} = \frac{0 + 0}{5 + 0 + 0} = 0$$

## Infinit Limits

Defs: 1) We say that f goes to infinity as x approaches a from right (left) and we write  $\lim_{x\to a} f(x) = \infty$  ( $\lim_{x\to a} f(x) = \infty$ ) if when  $x\to a^{\dagger}$ , f(x) grows without bounded in positive (negative) direction.

2)  $\lim_{x\to a} f(x) = \infty$  (=- $\infty$ ) iff  $\lim_{x\to a} f = \lim_{x\to a} f = \infty$  (- $\infty$ ).



Examples:  
1) 
$$\lim_{x \to 1^+} \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} \left(\frac{1}{o^+}\right) = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \to 1^-} \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} \left(\frac{1}{o^+}\right) = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \to 1^-} \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} \left(\frac{1}{o^+}\right) = \infty$$

$$\frac{\chi^{2}-4}{\chi\rightarrow2}\left(\frac{\circ}{\circ}\right)=\lim_{\chi\rightarrow2}\frac{(\chi+2)}{(\chi+2)}=4$$

$$\left(\frac{\chi^{2}}{\chi\rightarrow2}\right)^{2}$$

$$\left(\frac{\chi^{2}}{\chi\rightarrow2}\right)^{2}$$

$$\left(\frac{\chi^{2}}{\chi\rightarrow2}\right)^{2}$$

3) 
$$\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{\chi^2 - 4}{(\chi - 2)^2} \left( \frac{o}{o} \right) = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{(\chi - 2)(\chi + 2)}{(\chi - 2)^2}$$
$$= \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{\chi + 2}{\chi - 2} \left( \frac{4}{o} \right)$$

Consider 
$$\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x+2}{x-2} \left(\frac{4}{0^{-}}\right) = -\infty$$
 and  $\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x+2}{x-2} \left(\frac{4}{0^{+}}\right) = \infty$ 

$$So \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x^{2}-4}{(x-2)^{2}} d \cdot x \cdot e$$

4) 
$$\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{2-x}{(x-2)^3} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{-1}{(x-2)^2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Consider 
$$\lim_{x \to 2^+} \frac{-1}{(x-z)^2} \left(\frac{-1}{o^+}\right) = -\infty$$
,  $\lim_{x \to 2^-} \frac{-1}{(x-z)^2} \left(\frac{-1}{o^+}\right) = -\infty$ 

So 
$$\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{z-x}{(x-2)^3} = -\infty$$
.

5) (a) 
$$\lim_{x \to 3} \frac{\lfloor x \rfloor}{x}$$
, (b)  $\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\lfloor x \rfloor}{x}$ 

(a) 
$$\lim_{x \to 3^{+}} \frac{\lfloor x \rfloor}{x} = \lim_{x \to 3^{+}} \frac{3}{x} = 1$$
 and

$$\lim_{x \to \overline{s}} \frac{\lfloor x \rfloor}{\chi} = \lim_{x \to \overline{s}} \frac{2}{\chi} = \frac{2}{3}. \text{ So } \lim_{x \to \overline{s}} \frac{\lfloor x \rfloor}{\chi} \text{ d.n.r.}$$
b) 
$$\lim_{x \to \overline{s}} \frac{\lfloor x \rfloor}{\chi} = \lim_{x \to \overline{s}} \frac{-1}{\chi} \left( \frac{-1}{\overline{s}} \right) = \infty \text{ and}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \overline{s}} \frac{\lfloor x \rfloor}{\chi} = \lim_{x \to \overline{s}} \frac{0}{\chi} = \lim_{x \to \overline{s}} \frac{0}{\chi} = \lim_{x \to \overline{s}} \frac{0}{\chi} = 0$$

So 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{x} = \lim$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\chi}{\sqrt{2}} \cos x = \sqrt{2}$$

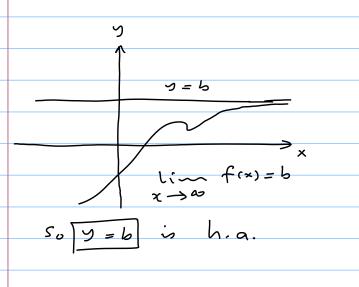
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \int x \frac{(-x)}{x} \cos x = -\int_{Z}$$

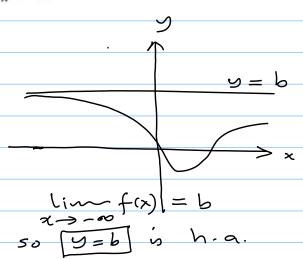
So 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \sqrt{2x^2} \frac{\cos x}{x} d. n.e.$$

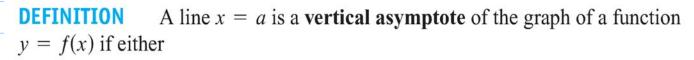
## Horizontal and Vertical Asymptotes

**DEFINITION** A line y = b is a **horizontal asymptote** of the graph of a function y = f(x) if either

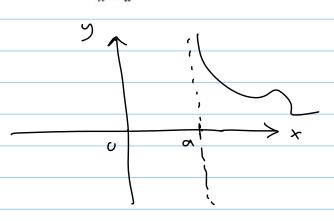
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} f(x) = b \quad \text{or} \quad \lim_{x \to -\infty} f(x) = b.$$



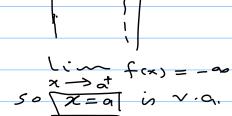




$$\lim_{x \to a^{+}} f(x) = \pm \infty \quad \text{or} \quad \lim_{x \to a^{-}} f(x) = \pm \infty.$$



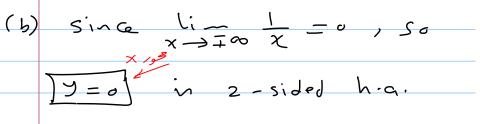
$$\lim_{x \to a^{+}} f(x) = \infty$$
So  $\chi = \alpha i$  is  $v, \alpha$ .



## Illustration For the fun y=1

(a) Since 
$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{1}{x} = \infty$$
 | Line  $\lim_{x \to 0^-} \frac{1}{x} = -\infty$  | Vertical asymptote | So  $\lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{1}{x} = \infty$  | Vertical asymptote | 1

So 
$$\chi = 0$$
 is  $\chi = 0$  is  $\chi = 0$ .



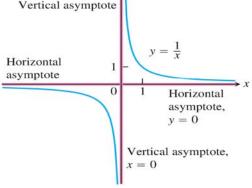


FIGURE 2.62 The coordinate axes are asymptotes of both branches of the hyperbola y = 1/x.

Examples: Find the horizontal and Vertical asymptotes for the following funs:

1) 
$$y = \frac{\chi_{+3}}{\chi_{+2}} = 1 + \frac{1}{\chi_{+2}}$$

5d: h.a.: 
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{x+3}{x+2} = 1$$
 and  $\lim_{x\to-\infty} \frac{x+3}{x+2} = 1$ 

So 
$$y = 1$$
 is  $2 - sided$  h-a.

V.a.

$$\lim_{x \to -2^{+}} \frac{\chi + 3}{x + 2} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma^{+}}\right) = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \to -2^{+}} \frac{\chi + 3}{x + 2} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma^{+}}\right) = \infty$$
So  $x = 2$  is  $x - sided$  v.a.

$$\lim_{x \to -2^{+}} \frac{\chi + 3}{x + 2} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma^{+}}\right) = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \to -2^{+}} \frac{\chi + 3}{x + 2} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma^{+}}\right) = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \to -2^{+}} \frac{\chi + 3}{x + 2} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma^{+}}\right) = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \to -2^{+}} \frac{\chi + 3}{x + 2} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma^{+}}\right) = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \to 2^{+}} \frac{\chi + 3}{x + 2} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma^{+}}\right) = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \to 2^{+}} \frac{\chi + 3}{x + 2} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma^{+}}\right) = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \to 2^{+}} \frac{\chi + 3}{x + 2} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma^{+}}\right) = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \to 2^{+}} \frac{\chi + 3}{x + 2} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma^{+}}\right) = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \to 2^{+}} \frac{\chi + 3}{x + 2} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma^{+}}\right) = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \to 2^{+}} \frac{\chi + 3}{x + 2} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma^{+}}\right) = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \to 2^{+}} \frac{\chi + 3}{x + 2} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma^{+}}\right) = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \to 2^{+}} \frac{\chi + 3}{x + 2} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma^{+}}\right) = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \to 2^{+}} \frac{\chi + 3}{x + 2} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma^{+}}\right) = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \to 2^{+}} \frac{\chi + 3}{x + 2} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma^{+}}\right) = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \to 2^{+}} \frac{\chi + 3}{x + 2} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma^{+}}\right) = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \to 2^{+}} \frac{\chi + 3}{x + 2} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma^{+}}\right) = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \to 2^{+}} \frac{\chi + 3}{x + 2} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma^{+}}\right) = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \to 2^{+}} \frac{\chi + 3}{x + 2} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma^{+}}\right) = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \to 2^{+}} \frac{\chi + 3}{x + 2} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma^{+}}\right) = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \to 2^{+}} \frac{\chi + 3}{x + 2} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma^{+}}\right) = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \to 2^{+}} \frac{\chi + 3}{x + 2} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma^{+}}\right) = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \to 2^{+}} \frac{\chi + 3}{x + 2} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma^{+}}\right) = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \to 2^{+}} \frac{\chi + 3}{x + 2} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma^{+}}\right) = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \to 2^{+}} \frac{\chi + 3}{x + 2} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma^{+}}\right) = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \to 2^{+}} \frac{\chi + 3}{x + 2} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma^{+}}\right) = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \to 2^{+}} \frac{\chi + 3}{x + 2} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma^{+}}\right) = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \to 2^{+}} \frac{\chi + 3}{x + 2} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma^{+}}\right) = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \to 2^{+}} \frac{\chi + 3}{x + 2} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma^{+}}\right) = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \to 2^{+}} \frac{\chi + 3}{x + 2} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma^{+}}\right) = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \to 2^{+}} \frac{\chi + 3}{x + 2} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma^{+}}\right) = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \to 2^{+}} \frac{\chi + 3}{x + 2} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma^{+}}\right) = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \to 2^{+}} \frac{\chi + 3}{x + 2} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma^{+}}\right) = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \to 2^{+}} \frac{\chi + 3}{x + 2} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma^{+}}\right) = \infty$$

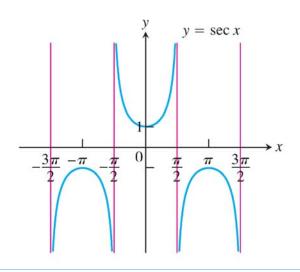
$$\lim_{x \to 2^{+}} \frac{\chi + 3}{x + 2} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma^{+}}\right) = \infty$$

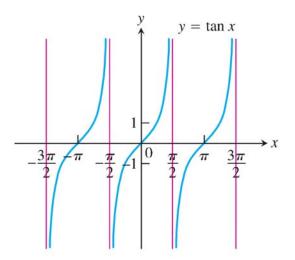
$$\lim_{x \to 2^{+}} \frac{\chi + 3}{x + 2} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma^{+}}\right) = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \to 2^{+}} \frac{\chi + 3}{x + 2} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma^{+}}\right$$

$$y = \sec x = \frac{1}{\cos x}$$
 and  $y = \tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$ 

both have vertical asymptotes at odd-integer multiples of  $\pi/2$ , where  $\cos x = 0$  (Figure 2.65).





$$4) \quad y = 2 + \frac{\sin x}{x}$$

sol: at 
$$x = 0$$
:

Sol: at 
$$x = 0$$
:

$$\lim_{x \to 0} 2 + \frac{\sin x}{x} = 2 + 1 = 3 + 70$$

Co. There is no  $x = 0$ .

Now, to find lim (2 + sinx), note firstly that

$$0 \le |\sin x| \le |\sin x| \le \frac{1}{|x|}$$

$$0 \le |\sin x| \le \frac{1}{|x|}$$

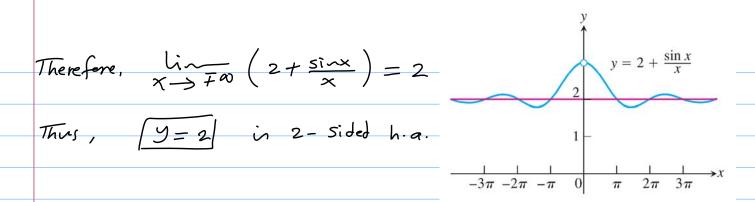
$$0 \le |\sin x| \le \frac{1}{|x|}$$

$$0 \le |\sin x| \le \frac{1}{|x|}$$

$$as \chi \longrightarrow \mp \infty$$

so by Sandwich Thrm,  $\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left| \frac{\sin x}{x} \right| = 0$  and

So 
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 0$$



#### **Oblique Asymptotes**

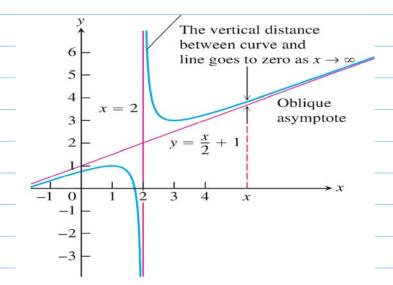
If the degree of the numerator of a rational function is 1 greater than the degree of the denominator, the graph has an **oblique** or **slant line asymptote**. We find an equation for the asymptote by dividing numerator by denominator to express f as a linear function plus a remainder that goes to zero as  $x \to \pm \infty$ .

Examples:

1) Find the asymptotes of the fun  $y = x^2 - 3$ 

 $9 = \frac{x^2 - 3}{2x - 4}$ 

su X=2 is 2-sided v.a.



- 2) Find the oblique asymptotes of the fun  $f(x) = \frac{2x^2 - 3}{2x + 4}$
- Sa: After longe division,  $f(x) = \left(\frac{2}{7}x \frac{8}{49}\right) \frac{115}{49(7x+4)}$ so  $y = \frac{2}{7}x \frac{8}{49}$  is o.a. and for |x| large we have that  $f(x) \simeq \frac{2}{7}x \frac{8}{49}$  and  $\frac{-115}{49(7x+4)} = 0$

End of charpter 2

# 3.2 The Derivatives as a function

77/17/+2

تعرف مشتقة دالمة ما (x) عند نقطة 
$$x$$
 فع مجالها على أنحا الرقم  $f(x_0) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{h}$  ( نبرُط وجود (تغاية )

و هذا (كرمَم كِنْل مِيل (كمغ (كمكس ملخين (كوالهُ (X) = إلا عند «X = X) " slope of the tangent to the curve at xo". " slope of the curve" isish you as some ties is in a second as a second with the curve at xo".

**DEFINITION** The **derivative** of the function f(x) with respect to the variable x is the function f' whose value at x is

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h},$$

provided the limit exists.

If f exist at a point c, we say f is differentiable at c (or has a drivative at c).

If f is differentiable at every point of its domain, we say that f is differentiable fum.

Remarks: 1) The Somain of the fun f(x) is all x in Somain f where f is differentiable.

2) There are some common alternative instantians for

the derivative of f(x):

$$f'(x) = y' = \underbrace{\left|\frac{dy}{dx}\right|}_{=} = \underbrace{\left|\frac{df}{dx}\right|}_{=} = \underbrace{\frac{d}{dx}}_{=} f(x) = D(f)(x) = D_x f(x).$$

3) The slope of the curve (or of the tangent to the curve) at a point or is egual to f'(a)

4) If we replace 
$$z = x + h$$
 we get another form for the derivative which is

$$f(x) = \lim_{z \to x} \frac{f(z) - f(x)}{z - x}$$

1) 
$$y = \sqrt{x}$$
,  $x > 0$ . Then compute  $f(4)$ .

$$\frac{\mathbf{z}\mathbf{J}:}{\mathbf{p}(\mathbf{x}) = \lim_{h \to 0} \int \mathbf{x} + h - \int \mathbf{x} \left(\frac{\mathbf{e}}{\mathbf{b}}\right) \int \mathbf{x} d\mathbf{y} d\mathbf{y}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\int_{x+h}^{x+h} - \int_{x}^{x+h} + \int_{x}^{x}}{\int_{x+h}^{x+h} + \int_{x}^{x}}$$

$$=\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{\chi_{+h}-\chi_{-}}{\chi_{+h}-\chi_{-}}$$

$$\dot{f}(4) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{4}} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$2) \quad f(x) = \frac{x}{x-1} \quad , \quad x \neq 1.$$

$$\frac{ssl:}{f(x)} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \left[ \frac{x+h}{x+h-1} \right] - \left( \frac{x}{x-1} \right) \right]$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[ \frac{(x+h)(x-1) - x(x+h-1)}{(x+h-1)(x-1)} \right]$$

$$=\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h^2}\left[\frac{-h^2}{(x+h-1)(x-1)}\right]=\frac{-1}{(x-1)^2},\quad x\neq 1$$

# Defferentiation on an Interval; One Sided Derivative

Def: 1) The right-hand derivative of f(x) at a is the number  $\lim_{h\to o^+} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h}$ 

2) The left-hand derivative of f(x) at a is the number  $\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h}$ 

3) A fm y=f(x) is differentiable on an open interval (a,b) if it is differentiable at each point in (a,b).

4) A fun y=f(x) is differentiable on a closed interval [a,b]; f; t is differentiable on (a,b) and has a right-hand (left-hand) derivative at a (b)

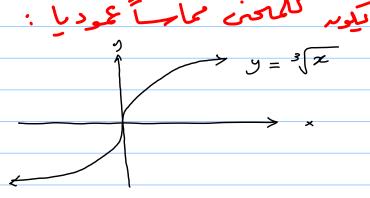
ملحفظات: ٢٠ عنزنقطة داخلة ١٠ تكوم (٥٠٠٠ يوجوه إذا كانت المشتقال (لمين وركسيرى موجود شم ومث د مير.

عنزنعاط (کرد ال (کمعرفت باکر مر کانور ( کولی peciewije کو) وعنزنعاط (کمتود کردوال ) وعنزنعاط (کمتود کردوال ) وانه بدیجاد کم عندها ماخ فنا مهاب المشتقة

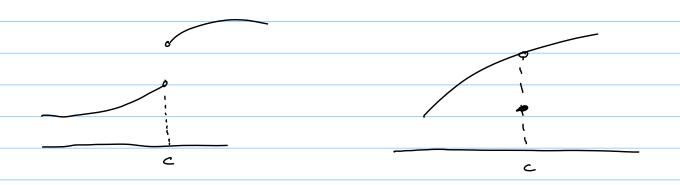
Example: Let  $f(x) = |x| = \begin{cases} x, & x > 0 \end{cases}$ Find f(0) if it exists.

551: Consider the right-hand derivative.  $\lim_{h \to 0^+} \frac{|0+h|-|0|}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0^+} \frac{|h|}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0^+} |-|$ 

and the left-hand derivative.  $\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{|o+h|-|o|}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{|h|}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} -|e-1|.$ since the right-hand derivative of the left-hand derivation then f'(0) d.n.e. 2) Explain if the right hand derivative of  $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$  exists at x = 0 or not? exists at x=0 or nd?  $50: f(x) = \sqrt{x}, x \in [0,\infty) \quad \text{wi in } \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty}$  $f(0) = \lim_{h \to 0^+} \frac{\int o + h}{h} - \int \frac{1}{\int h} \left(\frac{1}{o^+}\right) = \infty \notin \mathbb{R}$ So f has n't right - hand derivative at x = 0 الحالات التى تكون فيها الدالة غير قابلة للإنستقاق ا عند (مزمایا ( At the corner ) . فی هذه (محالمة تکور (مشتقة (مين عندهذه (منقاط عير مسادية المشتقة (ميری S = |X|2 عند (کواف) طربیة ( At the cusp ) خربیة 2



### 4 عند نتاط عدم وليرتصال:



**THEOREM 1—Differentiability Implies Continuity** If f has a derivative at x = c, then f is continuous at x = c.

elips of is of it is it is a fine for so it is note that lime for a for so note that

$$f(x) = f(x) - f(c) + f(c)$$

$$= \left(\frac{f(x) - f(c)}{x - c}\right)(x - c) + f(c)$$

Taking lim to both sides, we get

$$\lim_{x \to c} f(x) = \lim_{x \to c} \left( \frac{f(x) - f(c)}{x - c} \right) * \lim_{x \to c} (x - c) + \lim_{x \to c} f(c)$$

$$= f(c) * o + f(c) = f(c)$$

ملحوظات هامة ار (منظرية (ساعة تَكَانَ (منع (كَيَاكَ : "

If f is discont. at x=c, then f is not diff. at c"

عدم والم نصال کے عدم کا بلیم وال بر تمقا در"

دهی (النقط- (الح العبر من (الحالات و الحراث عدم وهود (المشتقر الم ع عکس (منظریم عمر مجمع / فیاذا کانت (کرالهٔ منصله / فلیس بالفزورهٔ ا سر تکوید می بلیه دمر برشقا مد/ منه حاله (مزدایا او (موات (کمریسته ( انظر دالهٔ الا ا = یو ا مهی متصلهٔ عند ه = ید ریکه عیر کابلهٔ بهر برشقا مه)

### 3.3 Differentiation Rules

Them Suppose that f, g are two differentiable funs, C is a constant, and n is any real number. Thus

1) 
$$\frac{d}{dx} C = 0$$
,

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc} \frac{d}{dx} & 3 & = 0 \end{array}, \quad \frac{d}{dx} & (-5) & = 0 \end{array}\right).$$

2) 
$$\frac{d}{dx} x^n = n x^{n-1}$$
.

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc} \frac{d}{dx} x = 1 & , & \frac{d}{dx} \chi^3 = 3 \chi^2 & , & \frac{d}{dx} \sqrt{x} = \frac{1}{2 \sqrt{x}} & , \\ \frac{d}{dx} \chi^{-\frac{3}{2}} & = -\frac{3}{2} \chi^{-\frac{5}{2}} \end{array}\right)$$

3) 
$$\frac{d}{dx}(cf) = c \frac{df}{dx}$$
.

$$\left(\frac{d}{dx}\left(3x^{10}\right) = 3\frac{d}{dx}(x^{10}) = 3 + 10x^{9} = 30x^{9}\right)$$

4) 
$$\frac{d}{dx}\left(f(x) + g(x)\right) = \frac{d}{dx}f(x) + \frac{d}{dx}g(x)$$
.

$$\left(\frac{J}{Jx}\left(x^3 + \sqrt{x}\right) = 3x^2 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}\right)$$

$$5) \frac{d}{dx} (f \cdot g) = f g' + g \cdot f'$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{3x} \left(x^2+1\right) \left(x^3-3\right) = \left(x^2+1\right) 3x^2 + 2x \left(x^3-3\right)\right)$$

6) 
$$\frac{d}{dx} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{g(x) \cdot f(x) - f(x) \cdot g(x)}{g'(x)}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}} \frac{x^2+1}{x^3-3} - \frac{(x^3-3)\cdot 2x - (x^2+1)\cdot 3x^2}{(x^3-3)^2}\right)$$

Examples:  
1) Find 
$$y$$
 if  $y = \sqrt[3]{x} \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x}\right)$ .

$$581:$$
  $y = \chi^{3} \left( \chi^{2} + \chi^{-1} \right) \Longrightarrow$ 

$$\dot{y} = \chi^{3} (2\chi - \chi^{2}) + (\chi^{2} + \chi^{1}) \cdot \frac{1}{3} \chi^{3}$$

$$= \sqrt[3]{\chi} \left(2\chi - \frac{1}{\chi^{2}}\right) + (\chi^{2} + \frac{1}{\chi}) \frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{\chi^{2}}}.$$

2) Does the curve 
$$y = x^4 - 2x^2 + 2$$
 have any horizontal tangent? If so, where?

$$\frac{58!}{dx} = 4x^3 - 4x = 4x(x^2 - 1) = 4x(x - 1)(x+1)$$

$$\frac{d9}{dx} = 0 \quad \text{at} \quad \chi = 0, 1, -1.$$

3) Find 
$$\frac{dy}{dx}$$
 if  $y = \left(\frac{\chi^2 + 3}{12 \chi}\right) \left(\frac{\chi^4 - 1}{\chi^3}\right)$ 

$$y = \frac{\chi^{6} - \chi^{2} + 3\chi^{4} - 3}{12\chi^{4}} = \frac{\chi^{2} - \frac{1}{12\chi^{2}} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4\chi^{4}}$$

$$50 \dot{y} = \frac{1}{6}x + \frac{1}{6}x + 0 + \frac{-5}{2} = \frac{x}{6} + \frac{1}{6x^3} + \frac{1}{x^5}$$

4) If 
$$f(z) = 3$$
,  $f(z) = -4$ ,  $g(z) = 1$  and  $g'(z) = 2$ , then find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ , where  $y = f \cdot g(x)$ .

$$\frac{SS1}{SX} = f \cdot g + g \cdot f = f(2) \cdot g'(2) + g(2) + f(2)$$

$$x = 2 \qquad -3 \times 2 + 1 \times (-4) = 2.$$

Def: The normal line to a curve y = f(x) at  $x_0$  is the line passes through the point  $(x_0, f(x_0))$  perpendicular to the tangent line to the curve of x.

Example: Find the equations of the tangent and normal lines to the curve  $y = x + \frac{2}{x}$  of x = 1. 501: At x = 1, y = f(1) = 3. Moreover) the slope of the tongent line is  $m = \frac{dy}{dx}\Big|_{x=1}$ =  $1 - 2/x^2\Big|_{x=1} = -1$ . Equation for Tangent line:  $m_{\chi} = -1$  and P(1,3), so

$$y = m(x - x_s) + y_s$$
  
= -1 (x-1) + 3 =  $\left[-x + 4\right]$ 

Eg. for Normal line: P(1,3),  $m_{\perp} = \frac{-1}{m_t} = 1$ 50 y = 1(x-1) + 3 = [x + 2]

Example: Find the values of a and b that make the fun  $f(x) = \begin{cases} ax^2 - 2 & x \leq 1 \\ 4x + b & x > 1 \end{cases}$  differentiable for all x.

الجميع نعاط ۱<x د ١>x) كدالة عَابلة للإشتاه لأنه نوني ١٠٨٠ هی جدود یا ت علی هف (لفترات / لذلاح فار (کنفح اکوجیدم (لاغ اکتاب لاعام) هى نقطة سخول تعريف الراله به عندهن التقطة و بكي تكويه الدالة مُالِم - للإرتقام حجب أنه تكور منصلة وكليم فأم  $f(1) = \lim_{x \to 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 1^-} f(x) \Rightarrow a - 2 = 4 + b - \cdots (1)$ Moreover,  $f^{(c+)}_{(1)} = f^{(c-)}_{(1)} \implies 4 = 2\alpha \times |a| = \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} \boxed{\alpha = 2} \implies \boxed{b = -4}$ 

Second and Higher Derivatives
We define the second and higher derivation,
as follows:

y"  $\left(=\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}=f$ "(x)  $=D_{xx}=\tilde{y}$ )  $:=\frac{d}{dx}f$ (x). تا فوم (كمنت (كتانيم و و مختلف المشتقة (كتانيم .

المشتقة ولا أنه مي مشتقة واله والمشتقة وكود

$$y''' = \int_{X} \left( f(x) \right),$$

 $y'' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( f(x) \right).$ 

Illustration: If  $y = 2x^3 - 3x - 1$ , then

 $y' = 6x^2 - 3$ , y'' = 12x, y''' = 12, and y'' = y'' = 12, and y'' =

# 3.5 Perivatives of Trigonometric Funs

Thrm:
$$\frac{J}{Jx} \left( Si_{n} x \right) = cos x$$

$$2) \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \left(\cos x\right) = -\sin x$$

3) 
$$\frac{d}{dx}$$
 (tan  $x$ ) =  $\sec^2 x$ 

4) 
$$\frac{d}{dx}$$
 (sec x) = sec x. tan x

5) 
$$\frac{J}{J\chi}$$
 (csc  $\chi$ ) = - csc  $\chi$  cot  $\chi$ 

6) 
$$\frac{J}{Jx}(cAx) = -csc^2x$$
.

$$\frac{PF: 1}{J\chi} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\sin(x+h) - \sin x}{h} (\frac{1}{2})$$

$$=\lim_{h\to 0} \left\{ \sin \left( \frac{\cosh -1}{h} \right) + \cos \left( \frac{\sinh h}{h} \right) \right\}$$

3) 
$$\frac{d}{dx} \tan x = \frac{d}{dx} \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = \frac{\cos x \cdot \cos x - \sin x (-\sin x)}{\cos x}$$

$$=\frac{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = \sec^2 x$$

The points (1), (4), (5), (6) are exercise.

Examples:

1) 
$$\frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) = \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^2}$$

$$2) \frac{J}{Jx} \left( \left( sec x + ton x \right) csc x \right)$$

= 
$$(sec x + tan x) * (-csc x cot x) +$$

3) 
$$\frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{\chi^2 \cos x}{1 - \sin x} \right)$$

$$= \frac{(1-\sin x)\left[x^2 + -\sin x + 2x\cos x\right] - x^2\cos x + (o - \cos x)}{(1-\sin x)^2}$$

$$\frac{d}{x}$$
  $y = \sec x \tan x$ 

= 
$$secx (sec^2x + tan^2x)$$

تظر آ دؤ ، (کرد در (مثلث عمع هی دوال متصله) فإله میکه ب ب منوا تا مدوال (مثلث عمع و الد متصله) فإله میکه ب منوا تا دوال مثلث با جمرای (متکویم (میکر شوط) در بودی

\_3 23) S 22 ) sèr!, 1 sep 10 à -

Example:

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int 2 + \sec x}{\cos (\pi - \tan x)} = \frac{\int 2 + \sec x}{\cos (\pi - \tan x)}$$

$$= \frac{\int 2 + 1}{\cos (\pi)} = \frac{\int 3}{-1} = -\frac{\int 3}{-1}$$

## 3.6 The Chain Rule (July 15)

Note Title

### Derivative of Composite fun

**THEOREM 2—The Chain Rule** If f(u) is differentiable at the point u = g(x)and g(x) is differentiable at x, then the composite function  $(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x))$ is differentiable at x, and

$$(f \circ g)'(x) = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x).$$

In Leibniz's notation, if y = f(u) and u = g(x), then

where dy/du is evaluated at u = g(x).

Illustration If 
$$y = \sqrt{u}$$
 and  $u = x^2 + 1$ 

then 
$$y = \int x^2 + 1$$
. Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ 

$$\frac{SSI: a)}{Jx} \frac{dy}{Jx} = \frac{dy}{Ju} \cdot \frac{du}{Jx} = \frac{1}{z\sqrt{u}} * 2x = \frac{z}{\sqrt{u}}$$

$$= \frac{\chi}{\sqrt{\chi^2 + 1}}$$

b) We can look at y as 
$$y = f(g(x))$$
 where  $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$  and  $g(x) = x^2 + 1$ , so

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \int \chi^2 + 1 = \frac{\chi}{2 \int \chi^2 + 1} + 2\chi = \frac{\chi}{\sqrt{\chi^2 + 1}}$$

$$(f \circ g) = \int_{0}^{1} f(g(x)) = f(g(x)) * g(x)$$

$$(f \circ g) = \int_{0}^{1} f(g(x)) = f(g(x)) * g(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\sin\left(\frac{x^2+x}{x^2}\right) = \cos\left(\frac{x^2+x}{x^2}\right) \cdot (2x+1).$$
inside inside derivative of the inside

$$2) \qquad y = \left(\frac{5 in \chi}{1 + \cos \chi}\right)^2$$

$$\dot{y} = 2\left(\frac{5 in x}{1 + \cos x}\right) * \frac{(1 + \cos x) \cdot \cos x - \sin x (-\sin x)}{(1 + \cos x)^2}$$

$$= \frac{2 \sin x}{1 + \cos x} * \frac{\cos x + \cos^2 x + \sin^2 x}{(1 + \cos x)^2}$$

$$= \frac{2 \sin x}{(1 + \cos x)^2}$$

3) 
$$y = tan(5 - sin^{-2}(2x))^4$$

$$\frac{SSI:}{Jx} = Sec^{2} \left(5 - Sin^{2}(2x)\right)^{4} + 4\left(5 - Sin^{2}(2x)\right)^{3} + 4\left(5 - Sin^{2}(2x)\right)^{3}$$

$$y = \left(f(sec x)\right)^{3}$$

$$\dot{y} = 3 \left( f(\sec x) \right) + f(\sec x) + \sec x \tan x$$

$$= 5) = \frac{d}{dx} |x|$$

$$|x| = \begin{cases} x, & x > 0 \\ -x, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

so 
$$\frac{d}{dx}|x| = \begin{cases} 1, & x > 0 \\ -1, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

at x=0, we prove that the right-hand derivative  $\hat{f}^{(+)}(0)=1$  and the left-hand derivative  $\hat{f}^{(-)}(0)=-1$  so

25 Note that 
$$|x| = \sqrt{x^2}$$
 so
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}x}|x| = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2}} * 2x = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2}} = \frac{x}{|x|}, x \neq 0$$
but  $\frac{x}{|x|} = \begin{cases} 1, & x > 0 \\ -1, & x < 0 \end{cases}$ .

but 
$$\frac{x}{|x|} = \begin{cases} 1 \\ 1 \end{cases}$$

6) Prove that the slope of each line tongent to the curve 
$$y = \frac{1}{(1-2x)^3}$$
 is positive.

Sol: The derivative of y is
$$\hat{y} = \frac{1}{3x} \left(1-2x\right)^{\frac{-3}{3}} = -3\left(1-2x\right)^{\frac{-4}{3}} + -2 = \frac{6}{(1-2x)^4}$$

5d: The derivative of y is

$$\dot{y} = \frac{d}{dx} \left( 1 - 2x \right)^3 = -3 \left( 1 - 2x \right) * -2 = \frac{6}{(1 - 2x)^4}$$

so at any point (x, y) on the corne where x = 1/2

is >0, so the slope of any tongent line is positive.

(7) Find 
$$\frac{dy}{dx}$$
 at  $x = 2$  if  $y = f(x) g(x)$  and  $f(z) = 3$ ,

$$g(2) = -1$$
,  $f'(2) = -9$ , and  $g'(2) = 1$ .

$$50: y = f(x).39(x)9(x) + (-2)f(x)f(x)9(x).$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx}\Big|_{x=2} = (3) * 3 * (-1) * 1 + (-2) (3) * (-9) * (-1)^{3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{-1}{3}$$

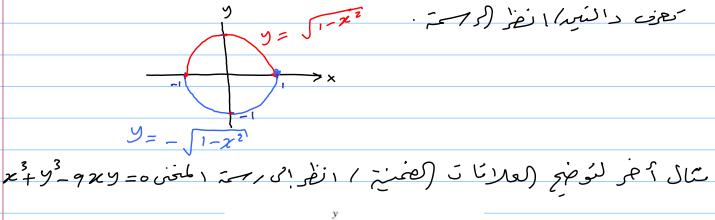
8) Find 
$$g'(1)$$
 if  $g'(x) = f(\sqrt{x}) + \sqrt{f(x)}$  and  $f'(1) = 4$ ,  $f'(1) = 8$ .  
 $\frac{56!}{2\sqrt{x}} = f'(\sqrt{x}) \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{f(x)}} \cdot f'(x)$ .

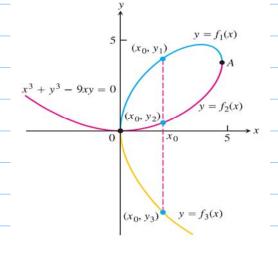
$$\Rightarrow$$
 9'(1) =  $f'(1)$ ,  $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{1}}$  +  $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{f(1)}}$ ,  $f'(1) = \frac{8}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot 8 = 6$ 

#### 3.7 Implicit Differentiation

(بېرښتنامه (لغنمن )

مقدم : تعدرالعلامًا قد y=f(x) علامًا قد دالة محرجة ل y في العلامًا قد (explicit relation) x نعمرا أما (معلامّات >= (٤,٤) عنى علامًات مَد لا تُمثل دوال / ولكنها نعرف دوالرّ جمينة (implicit relation) عَالَ ذَلِي أَنْهُ (الأَنْرَةُ ا= ثُو + ثُمْ وَبِي لِيتَ وَالْهُ / لَكُمَا





وا فهج أمر (تعلامَة ليت علاية دالة / لكنز عيم أمه نعرف عنه دوال منها الأوفى 

البرشتام رضن : برية ريرشقام مرف الدوال الذلال في اله اذا أردنا اشتقام الراشي ا= و به بيم / فإله المنصور جهنا جو إشتقا مر إ جرى ردالین می می ای ای ای ای ای ای ای ای ای ایک می ای ای ایک می می ایک می

للحاد (لإرتقام للعلامة (لفنية) فإنه ليس بالفررة محول (لعلامات رصنية إلى علامًا مَ مرحة لم حِثُ أنه عَكَمُ إيجاد (لإمِنْقَام جَمَيْاً وذلك على اعتبار أم كا صر لا حا دوال من لا و ستخدم مِنْ مَوَا سِم السلة ک بوخ هماد هاد .

Illustration: For the eg  $x = y^2$ , find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ .

SA:

(1) IP air in the eg  $x = y^2$  find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ . با محاد منه و کا تناب  $\int x = |y| \implies y = f \int x$   $\therefore y_1 = \int x \quad y \geq 0 \quad \text{and} \quad y = f \int x$ SI = JX  $y_2 = -\sqrt{x}$  /  $y \le 0$  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}, & y > 0 \\ \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{x}}, & y < 0 \end{cases}$ 5=-/2  $\chi = y^2$ Note that, if yoo, then y = Jx. In this case  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2y}$ , and if y < 0, then  $y = -\sqrt{x}$ . In this case,  $\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{2(-\sqrt{x})} = \frac{1}{2y}.$ So, in both cases,  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2y}$ . بروره إ بياد (لدوال شر مح مي / لا عفا أم  $x = y^2$  ) المعنام على رًا فور السلم تحفي على  $\frac{dx}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} y^2 \implies 1 = 2y \frac{dy}{dx} \implies \sqrt{\frac{dy}{dx}} = \frac{1}{2y}$ ىنى ما جەلمئا ىلىرىن جل ا دىكىر كېكى سائى رىرىچ سر عفات عن كير مه (ك ميانه لا يتضع إي، و هدال في نعرف كال  $-x^3+y^3-9xy=0$  as yes in  $x=-\infty$ علی ایشتان را شین تحصل فیه علی (لایشتان برای برلاله یم و لا و سیمل فی داخله علی ایشتان کی ای

Examples :

a) 
$$\chi^3 + y^3 - 9 \chi y = 0$$
.

$$\underline{SA:} \quad 3\chi^2 + 3y^2 \frac{dy}{dx} - 9(\chi \frac{dy}{dx} + y) = 0$$

$$3y^2 \frac{dy}{dx} - 9x \frac{dy}{dx} = -3x^2 + 9y$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} \left(3y^2 - 9x\right) = \frac{9y - 3x^2}{3y^2 - 9x} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{3y^2 - 9x} = \frac{3y - x^2}{y^2 - 3x}$$

b) 
$$Sin(xy) - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = 2y^2$$

sd: 
$$\cos(xy)(xy)+y)-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}(2x+2yy)=4yy$$

$$\Rightarrow y \left( x \cos xy - \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} - 4y \right) = -y \cos xy + \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

$$\frac{\chi}{y} = \frac{\chi}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} - y \cos(\chi y)$$

$$\chi \cos(\chi y) - \frac{y}{\sqrt{\chi^2 + y^2}} - 4 y$$

c) 
$$\chi^3 = \frac{2\chi - y}{\chi + y^3}$$

$$x^{4} + x^{3}y^{3} = 2x - y \implies 4x^{3} + x^{3} \cdot 3y^{2}y + y^{3} \cdot 3x^{2} = 2 - y$$

$$4 \times 4 \times 3 = 2 = 2$$

$$\frac{1}{3}\left(3x^{3}y^{2}+1\right)=2-4x^{3}-3x^{2}y^{3}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2 - 4 \chi^3 - 3 \chi^2 y^3}{3 \chi^3 y^2 + 1}$$

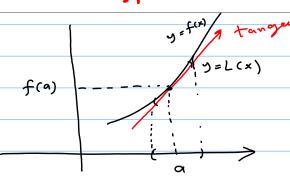
2) Show that the point 
$$p(2,4)$$
 lies on the curve  $x^3 + y^3 - 9xy = 0$ ,

then find the egs of tangent and normal lines at p.

50:  $2^3 + 4 - 9 \times 2 \times 4 = 0 \Rightarrow p(2,4) \in Graph of$ Now, from (1) part (a) above, we get  $\frac{d9}{dx} = \frac{3y - \chi^2}{y^2 - 3\chi}$  $\frac{30}{t} = \frac{3}{3x} = \frac{3 \times 4 - 2^2}{4^2 - 3 \times 2} = \frac{8}{10} = \frac{4}{5}$ Tongent: p(2,4),  $m_t = \frac{4}{5}$  $y = \frac{4}{6}(\chi - 2) + 4 = \left(\frac{4}{5}\chi + \frac{12}{5}\right)$  $\frac{\text{normal:}}{p(2,4)}$ ,  $m_{\perp} = \frac{-1}{m_{\pm}} = \frac{-5}{4}$ . So  $y = \frac{-5}{4}(x-2) + 4 = \frac{-5}{4}x + \frac{13}{2}$ 3) Find  $\frac{3^2y}{4x^2}$  if  $2x^3 - 3y^2 = 7$ . ss:  $6x^2 - 6y \frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \Rightarrow \hat{y} = \frac{x^2}{y} = x^2 \hat{y}$  $\ddot{y} = \frac{1}{3x} \dot{y} = \chi^{2} (-\dot{y}^{2} \dot{y}) + \dot{y}^{1} \cdot 2\chi$  $\frac{1}{2} = -x^{2} \frac{1}{y^{3}} \cdot (x^{2} \frac{1}{y^{3}}) + 2x \frac{1}{y^{3}} + 2x$ 4) Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  at  $p(0,\pi)$  if  $\chi^2 cos y - sin y = 0$ sa: x2 cosy. (-siny). y + 2 x cosy - cosy y = 0  $\frac{3\delta_1}{2} = \frac{-2 \times \cos^2 y}{-2 \times \cos^2 y} = \frac{2 \times \cos y}{2 \times \sin y - 1}$  $-\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1$ 

#### Linearization and Differentials

Note Title



Def: If f(x) is diff at x = a, then the approximation

L(x) = f(a) + f(a)(x-a)

is the Linearization of f at a.

The approximation  $f(x) \simeq L(x)$  of f by L is called the standard Linear approximation, and the point a is the center of the approximation.

Examples:

Examples:  
1) Find the linearization of 
$$f(x) = \int 1 + x$$
  
a) at  $\alpha = 0$ , and use this to estimate  $\int 1.2$  and  $\int 1.05$   
 $| 50|$ :  $f(0) = 1$ , and  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+1}} \implies f'(0) = \frac{1}{2}$ 

so the linearization
$$L(x) = f(0) + f(0) (x - 0) = 1 + \frac{x}{z}$$

$$N_{2N}$$
,  $f(x) \simeq L(x) \quad \forall \quad x \simeq 0 \implies 0$ 

$$N_{\text{aN}} \sqrt{1.2} = \sqrt{0.2 + 1} = f(0.2) \sim L(0.2) \sim 1 + \frac{0.2}{2} = 1.1$$
(Since  $0.2 \sim 0$ ) and

$$\int_{1-05}^{7} = \int_{0.05+1}^{0.05+1} = f(0.05) \approx L(0.05) \approx 1 + \frac{2}{0.05} = 1.025$$
(since 0.05 ~0).

Note that the true valves of J1-2 = 1.0955 and J1-05 = 1-0247 which are closed to above valves.

Remark We can't use the above approximation to estimate  $\int 4.2$  since  $\int 4.2 = f(3.2)$  and  $3.2 \neq 0$  so  $f(3.2) \neq L(3.2)$ 

b) at a = 3 and estimate  $\int 4.2$ 

f(3) = 2 and  $f(3) = \frac{1}{4}$  so

 $L(x) = 2 + \frac{1}{4}(x-3) = \frac{x}{4} + \frac{5}{4}$ .

 $f(x) \simeq L(x)$   $\forall x \simeq 3$ .  $\sqrt{4.2} = \sqrt{5.2+1} = f(3.2) \simeq L(3.2) = \frac{3.2}{4} + \frac{5}{4} = 2.05$ 

The true value of  $\sqrt{4.2} = 2.0494$ .

2) Find the linearization of  $f(x) = \cos x$  at  $x = T_z \simeq 1.57$ . then estimate  $\cos(1.7)$ .

then estimate costing.

SSI:  $f(T_2) = (os T_2 = o \text{ and } f(x) = - sin x so$ f(型) = -1

: L(x) = f(\mathbb{Z}) + f(\mathbb{Z}) (\times - \mathbb{Z}) = - \times + \mathbb{Z}

NOW COS(1-7) ~ 7/2 - 1-7 ~ [-0.13]

Note that the true value of cos (1.4) = -0.1288

3) Show that the linearization of  $f(x) = (1+x)^{K}$  at  $\alpha = 0$  is L(x) = 1+Kx, then use this to find

on approximation of the fine 
$$y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

sol:  $f(0) = 1$  and  $f(x) = K(1+x)^{K-1} \Rightarrow$ 
 $f'(0) = K$ , so

$$L(x) = 1+K(x-0) = 1+Kx$$

$$\Rightarrow (1+x)^K \simeq 1+Kx \qquad \forall x \simeq 0 \qquad (xy)$$

Now,  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = (1+(-x^2))^{\frac{1}{2}} \stackrel{(x)}{\sim} 1+(-\frac{1}{2})(-x^2)$ 

$$= 1+\frac{x^2}{2} \qquad \forall x^2 \simeq 0 \text{ or equivalut } \forall x \simeq 0$$

Let  $\lim_{x \to \infty} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}} = (1+(-x^2))^{\frac{1}{2}} \stackrel{(x)}{\sim} 1+(-\frac{1}{2})(-x^2)$ 

$$= 1+\frac{x^2}{2} \qquad \forall x^2 \simeq 0 \text{ or equivalut } \forall x \simeq 0$$

Let  $\lim_{x \to \infty} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \lim$ 

End of Chapter 3

# Ch4 Applications of Derivedives

37/7/177

## 4.1 Extreme Values of Functions

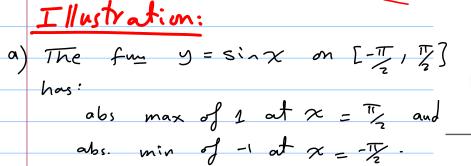
**DEFINITIONS** Let f be a function with domain D. Then f has an **absolute** maximum value on D at a point c if

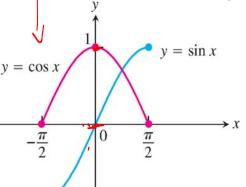
$$f(x) \le f(c)$$
 for all  $x$  in  $D$ 

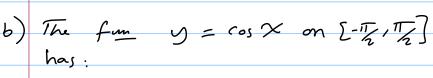
and an absolute minimum value on D at c if

$$f(x) \ge f(c)$$
 for all  $x$  in  $D$ .

We say f has abs. extrema at n = c if it has also max or also min.

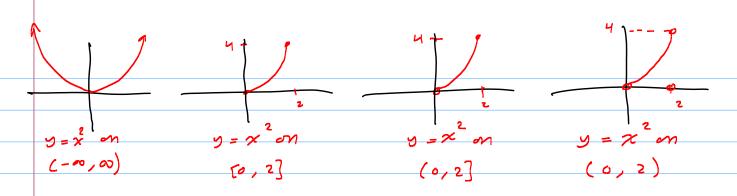






**EXAMPLE 1** The absolute extrema of the following functions on their domains can be seen in Figure 4.2. Notice that a function might not have a maximum or minimum if the domain is unbounded or fails to contain an endpoint.

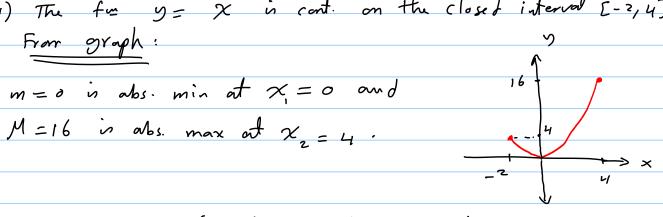
Function rule	Domain $D$	Absolute extrema on $D$
(a) $y = x^2$	$(-\infty, \infty)$	No absolute maximum.
		Absolute minimum of 0 at $x = 0$ .
<b>(b)</b> $y = x^2$	[0, 2]	Absolute maximum of 4 at $x = 2$ . Absolute minimum of 0 at $x = 0$ .
(c) $y = x^2$	(0, 2]	Absolute maximum of 4 at $x = 2$ . No absolute minimum.
<b>(d)</b> $y = x^2$	(0, 2)	No absolute extrema.



**THEOREM 1—The Extreme Value Theorem** If f is continuous on a closed interval [a, b], then f attains both an absolute maximum value M and an absolute minimum value m in [a, b]. That is, there are numbers  $x_1$  and  $x_2$  in [a, b] with  $f(x_1) = m$ ,  $f(x_2) = M$ , and  $m \le f(x) \le M$  for every other x in [a,b].

Illustration.

1) The for  $y = x^2$  is cont. on the closed interval [-2, 4].



2) y = c (constant from) is cont. on any closed interval [a,b].

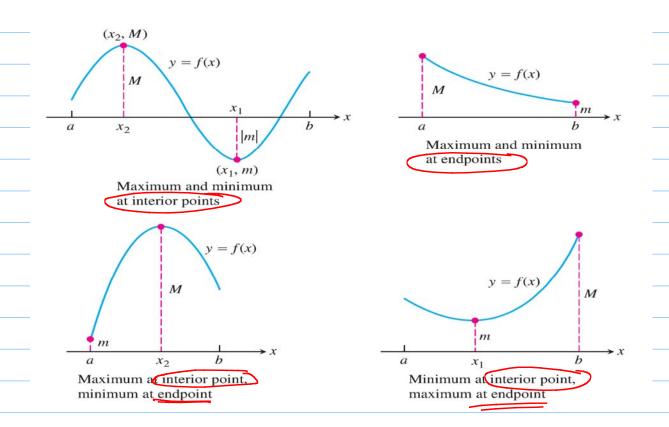
From graph

m = M = C is both alos. max and

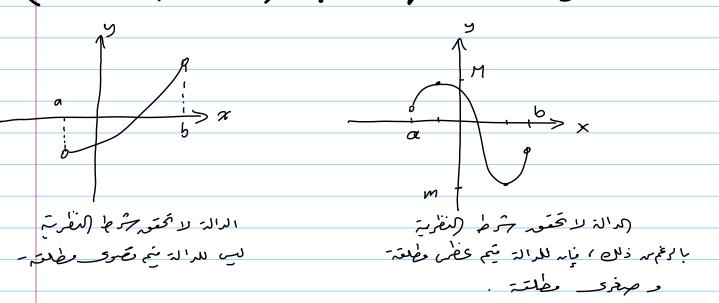
abs min, and of takes them at any point x in [a,b]

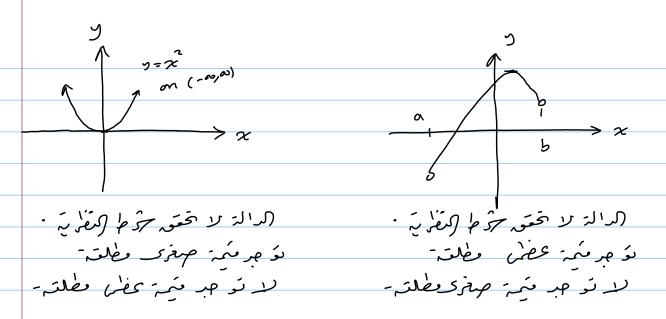
رسومات توخیحه

۱۔ یکمہ لدالة ، لمنصلہ علی (لعنرة (كمغلعة أنه تأ جذ منهو المعهود المعارفة منهو المعلقة أنه تأ جذ منهو المعارفة المعلقة من أف مكامه من (لعنرة / علی (لحددد او عند (لعناج الداخلية أو كلاهما كما نوج (كرمومات (لمالية :



در عندما لا متحقور سرط (کمفاریم با مرکو در (کداله معلم کامی علی منتره فیفتوج آ و آمر کنوس (کداله عنر متصله) مانه لا نظر از مد متعده این مناب لا نظر از اند متحقور نتیج رانظریم ا نقد میوسر جنالی تیم مطله عنص رصفحت وقد میوس واحده موجوده راز خرک عزم جوده و مدر ال میکود ای منها موجود ( الفی اکر میمون ک





#### Local (Relative) Extreme Values

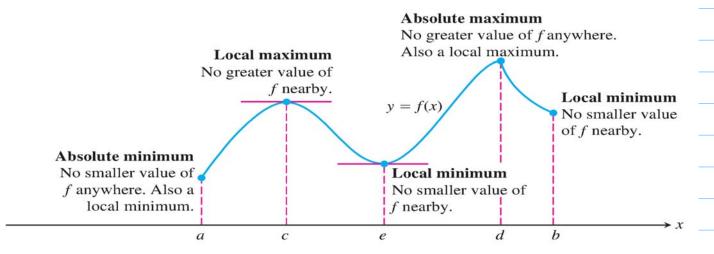
**DEFINITIONS** A function f has a **local maximum** value at a point c within its domain D if  $f(x) \le f(c)$  for all  $x \in D$  lying in some open interval containing c.

A function f has a **local minimum** value at a point c within its domain D if  $f(x) \ge f(c)$  for all  $x \in D$  lying in some open interval containing c.

#### Remork

If the domain of f is the closed interval [a, b], then f has a local maximum at the endpoint x = a, if  $f(x) \le f(a)$  for all x in some half-open interval  $[a, a + \delta)$ ,  $\delta > 0$ . Likewise, f has a local maximum at an interior point x = c if  $f(x) \le f(c)$  for all x in some open interval  $(c - \delta, c + \delta)$ ,  $\delta > 0$ , and a local maximum at the endpoint x = b if  $f(x) \le f(b)$  for all x in some half-open interval  $(b - \delta, b]$ ,  $\delta > 0$ .

Similar for local minimum.



Remark: Any abs. extrema is local extrema.
The converse is not always true.

#### Finding Extrema

**THEOREM 2—The First Derivative Theorem for Local Extreme Values** If f has a local maximum or minimum value at an interior point c of its domain, and if f' is defined at c, then

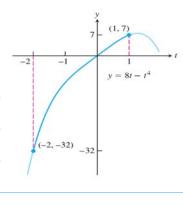
f'(c) = 0. f(c) = 0. f(c

local min

ما ذا تعمد العثم العصوف المفاقة لدالة معلم كلى فترة فعلمة المعاقة لدالة معلم كلى فترة فعلمة المفاقة الدالة معلم كلى فترة فعلمة الفرية العصوف المفاقة المعاقبة المعربة المعربة المعاقبة المعربة المعربة المعربة المعاقبة المعربة المعاقبة المعربة المعربة

**DEFINITION** An interior point of the domain of a function f where f' is zero or undefined is a **critical point** of f.

So f has no critical points on [-2,1]. Now Take a=-2, b=1. f(-2)=-32 and f(1)=7, hence we have



that 
$$M = 7$$
 is abs max. at  $x = 1$   
and  $M = -32$  is abs min. at  $x = -2$ .

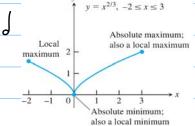
2) 
$$f(x) = -3 \times \frac{2}{3}$$
 on  $[-2,3]$ 

$$f(x) = -2 x^{-\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{-2}{\sqrt[3]{x}}$$

$$f$$
 d.n.e. at  $x=o\in(-2,3)$ , so  $f$  has critical point at  $x=o$ .

Now Take 
$$a = -2$$
,  $b = 3$  at  $C_0 = 0$  and Consider  $f(-2) = -4.76$ ,  $f(3) = -6.24$ , and  $f(0) = 0$ .

Threfore 
$$M=0$$
 is abs. max. at  $x=0$  and  $m=-6.24$  is abs. min at  $x=3$ .



3) 
$$f(x) = \sqrt{4-x^2}$$
 on  $[-2,1]$ .

$$f(x) = \frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{4-x^2}} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{4-x^2}}$$

$$\hat{f} = 0$$
 at  $x = 0 \in [-2,1]$  and

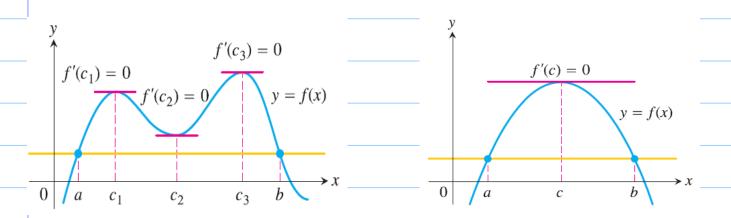
$$f$$
 dince at  $x = \pm 2 \notin (-2,1)$ 

$$f(-2) = 0$$
,  $f(1) = \sqrt{3}$  and  $f(0) = 2$ .

$$m = 0$$
 is abs. min at  $x = -2$ .

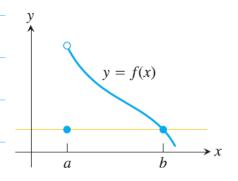
Note Title 71/-7/-9

#### Rolle's Thrm

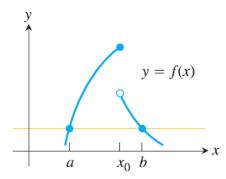


**THEOREM 3—Rolle's Theorem** Suppose that y = f(x) is continuous at every point of the closed interval [a, b] and differentiable at every point of its interior (a, b). If  $\underline{f(a) = f(b)}$ , then there is at least one number c in (a, b) at which f'(c) = 0.

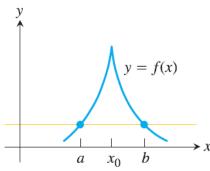
ملحوظة: إذا اجتلى شرط مدار ملى نظرية رول ع جار نتيجة رمل عر عقرة لكفتر .



(a) Discontinuous at an endpoint of [a, b]

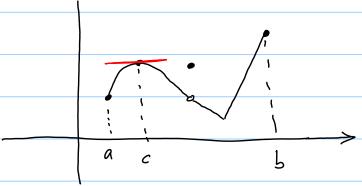


(b) Discontinuous at an interior point of [a, b]



(c) Continuous on [a, b] but not differentiable at an interior point

فی (محالات و کرک که عروط نظریه رول عزی نخور رو نفی نتیج رول کنر متحقة جب لا نوع (۵۱۵) عن جب ه = (۲۰۰۶ بنیما (مال (ها دم حومتال لاله لا تحقیر ای سر سرمط نظری رول ریخ ذلاه با به



# (عميع بروم نفرية رون عبر متحقة رغ ذلك بوعد (طهه) Ce (عالم) عبر متحقة رغ ذلك بوعد (طهه) Ce (عالم)

Illustration: Apply Rolle's Thrm on the fun  $f(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} - 3x \quad \text{on} \quad [-3, 3].$ 

sol: f(x) is cont. on [-3,3] and differentiable on (-3,3), and f(-3)=o=f(3). So,

by Rolle's Thrm, ∃ C ∈ (-3,3) s.t. f'(c) = 0.

( لاجف همنا نه نفرمه روک مَد ا مهرت و ما بعد ذلاح هم ( العَقَ مِي العجم )

 $f'(x) = \frac{3 x^{2}}{3} - 3 = x^{2} - 3.$   $f(x) = 0 \text{ at } x = + \sqrt{3} \in (-3, 3).$ 

Take  $G = \sqrt{3}$  and  $C_2 = -\sqrt{3}$ . So  $f(C_1) = o = f(C_2)$   $f(C_1) = o = f(C_2)$  $f(C_1) = o = f(C_2)$ 

Example: Show that the equation

$$x^3 + 3x + 1 = 0$$

has exactly one real solution.

SA: Let  $f(x) = x^3 + 3x + 1$ . Since f(-1) = -3 and f(0) = 1; that is f(-1) \* f(0) < 0, then by IVT  $\exists C \in (-1,0) \text{ s.t. } f(C) = 0$ 

Now, if 3 another point b E (-1,0) s.t. f(b) = o (Say b < c), then me have that [b, c] = [-1, o] and f is cent. on [b,c], diff on (b,c). Moreover, f(b) = f(c) = 0.So, by Rolle's Thrm,  $\exists r \in (b,c)$  s-t. f(r) = 0. Consider  $f'(x) = 3x^2 + 3 > 3 \forall x$ So  $\hat{f} \neq 0 \quad \forall \quad x \in [-1,0] \quad \text{which is}$ a contradiction. So, there is only one point  $C \in C'(0)$  set  $f(c) = o(iA)\dot{x}(1)$ The Mean Value Thrm

 فار (معلی (موازی له نمیک محلی افغی عند مخمه ما وهی (کنتیب لنفری) رمول / و کلیم فیام رخونی MVT افغارمهٔ میم مه فلال نفل به

**THEOREM 4—The Mean Value Theorem** Suppose y = f(x) is continuous on a closed interval [a, b] and differentiable on the interval's interior (a, b). Then there is at least one point c in (a, b) at which

$$\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} = f'(c). \tag{1}$$

h(x) = f(x) - g(x).

Note that h is cont- on [a,b].

Moreover h(a) = f(a) - g(a) = f(a) - (f(a) + 0) = 0 h(b) = f(b) - g(b) = f(b) - (f(a) + f(b) - f(a)) = 0So h(a) = h(b). Thus, by RMe's Thrm,

3 ce (a1b) s.t. h(c) = 0 -

 $f(c) - g(c) = 0 \implies f(c) = g(c)$ 

 $f(c) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}.$ 

المحداث : نظرت روا عن جادة جامة مد نظرة : مراه عن روا عن جادة المحداث المراه عن المراه عن المراه عن المراه الم

$$\hat{f}(c) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} = 0$$

وهی نقب نتیج رول بلخدام نفی آلالا. Illustration: Apply the MVT on the time  $y = \chi^2$  on [0, 2].

<u>sol:</u> f is cont. on [0,2] and diff on (0,2). So, by MVT, 3 c∈ (0,2) s.t.

 $f'(c) = \frac{f(z) - f(0)}{2 - 0} = \frac{4 - 0}{2 - 0} = \frac{2}{2}$ و هذا ينه دور (مغلبة بايات نه جوناك نقطة فن (ميرة و (ه, و) ميل لمكان عنها و

موا يا كي يعد ذالع جو للحَمَّى مهم (معرب )

f(x) = 2x = 2at x = 15ina  $1 \in (0,2)$ , f(1) = 2 = f(2) - fo  $\frac{1}{2 - o}$   $\frac{1}{A(0,0)} = \frac{1}{1 - o}$ 

$$f'(1) = 2 = \frac{f(2) - f_0}{2 - o}$$

Examples: 1) If f(x) is cond. on [a,b], diff on (a,b) and  $f'(x) \neq 0 \forall x \in (a,b)$ . Prove that  $f(a) \neq f(b)$ .

PF: Suppose to contrary that f(a) = f(b). By MVT (or by Rolle's Thrm), I C C (a, b) s-t.

$$f(c) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} = 0$$

Which contradicts the given that  $f(x) \neq 0 \ \forall x \in (9, 6)$ . So  $f(a) \neq f(b)$ 2) Show that  $\forall a,b \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $|\sin b - \sin a| \leq |b - a|$ PF: If a = b, then the inequality holds. If a \$ b, say a < b, then define the fun  $f(x) = \sin x$  on [a,b]. Clearly f is cont. on [a,b] and diff on (a,b). So, by MVT,  $\exists c \in (a,b)$  such that  $\frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-q}=f(c).$ Since  $f(x) = \sin x$  and  $f'(x) = \cos x$ , we get Sinb-Sina = cosc. => | sinb - sina| - | b-a| | Cosc| < | b-a| (Since | cos c| ≤ 1 => | b-a||cos c) ≤ | b-a|) 3) Find the values of a and b That make the fun  $f(x) = \begin{cases} ax^2 + 1, & 0 \le x < 1 \\ 4x + 6, & 1 \le x \le 2 \end{cases}$ Sotisfies the hypotheses of the MVT. sd: f must be cont. on [0,2]. Clearly f is cont. on [0,1) and on (1,2] since f is psy on them. at x=1 Consider  $f(1) = 4+b = \lim_{x \to t} 4x+b$ .

**COROLLARY 1** If f'(x) = 0 at each point x of an open interval (a, b), then f(x) = C for all  $x \in (a, b)$ , where C is a constant.

Direction on  $(x_1, x_2)$  in (a,b) where  $x_1 < x_2$ .

Since f = 0 on (a,b), then we have that f is cont. on  $[x_1, x_2] \subseteq (a,b)$  and diff on  $(x_1, x_2)$ .

So by  $MVT_1 \ni C \in (x_1, x_2) \subseteq (a,b) = 5$ .  $\frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1} = f(c) = 0$ 

$$\Rightarrow f(x_2) - f(x_1) = 0 \Rightarrow f(x_2) = f(x_1).$$
This proves that f is constant fun on (a,b).

**COROLLARY 2** If f'(x) = g'(x) at each point x in an open interval (a, b), then there exists a constant C such that f(x) = g(x) + C for all  $x \in (a, b)$ . That is, f - g is a constant function on (a, b).

For Define h(x) = f(x) - g(x) on  $(g_1b)$ .

Then h'(x) = f'(x) - g'(x) = 0 (from the given).

By Corellary 1 whove, h(x) = C (constant)  $\forall x \in (g_1b)$ . Thus, f(x) = g(x) + C.

Example: If you given that  $f'(x) = \sin x$  and f passes through the point  $p(o_12)$ , find f(x).

PF: Take  $g(x) = -\cos x$ . Since  $g'(x) = \sin x$  = f'(x), by Corollary 2 whove,  $g'(x) = \sin x$   $f(x) = g'(x) + C = -\cos x + C$ .

Since f passes through  $f'(o_12)$ , then  $f'(o_12) = \cos x$   $f'(o) = -\cos x + C = -1 + C = 2$ 

 $f(x) = -\cos x + 3$ 

C=3

(2) Find all possible funs with derivatives  $y' = x^2$ .

58: Since the fun  $g(x) = x^3$  has derivative  $g' = x^2$ ,

then any fun f(x) sodisfies  $f = x^2$  must have

the form  $f(x) = g(x) + C = \left(\frac{x^3}{3} + C\right)$ 

#### 4.3 Monotonic Funs and the First Derivertive Test

Note Title

#### **Increasing Functions and Decreasing Functions**

الله لنفرية MVT فوائد منعدة أخذنا يفح ن (لنتجتم ن أغر رفض رك مع ١٠٥ و ركت يبن عليها ما يوف لاجماً ما للك ملاكرين مر رمعان و رمان المنظم المكانة محديد فترات وتزايد وركساعان لرالة ما كما يؤجه (كنايجة (كنالية:

COROLLARY 3 Suppose that f is continuous on [a, b] and differentiable on (a, b).

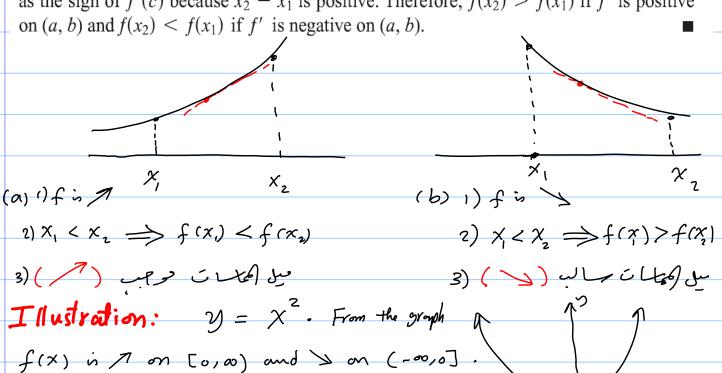
If f'(x) > 0 at each point  $x \in (a, b)$ , then f is increasing on [a, b].

If f'(x) < 0 at each point  $x \in (a, b)$ , then f is decreasing on [a, b].

**Proof** Let  $x_1$  and  $x_2$  be any two points in [a, b] with  $x_1 < x_2$ . The Mean Value Theorem applied to f on  $[x_1, x_2]$  says that

$$f(x_2) - f(x_1) = f'(c)(x_2 - x_1)$$

for some c between  $x_1$  and  $x_2$ . The sign of the right-hand side of this equation is the same as the sign of f'(c) because  $x_2 - x_1$  is positive. Therefore,  $f(x_2) > f(x_1)$  if f' is positive



From Thrm, f(x) = 2x. (5/4/1) 15/4 (50)

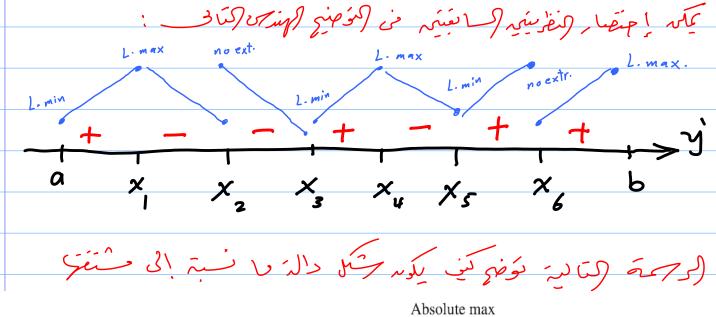
$$f(x) = 0$$
 at  $x = 0$   $\xrightarrow{- - + + +} y$ 

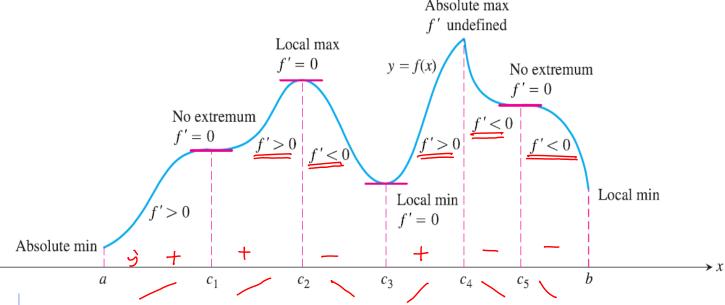
#### First Derivative Test for Local Extrema

#### First Derivative Test for Local Extrema

Suppose that  $\underline{c}$  is a critical point of a continuous function f, and that f is differentiable at every point in some interval containing c except possibly at c itself. Moving across this interval from left to right,

- 1. if f' changes from negative to positive at c, then f has a local minimum at c;
- 2. if f' changes from positive to negative at c, then f has a <u>local maximum</u> at c;
- 3. if f' does not change sign at c (that is, f' is positive on both sides of c or negative on both sides), then f has no local extremum at c.

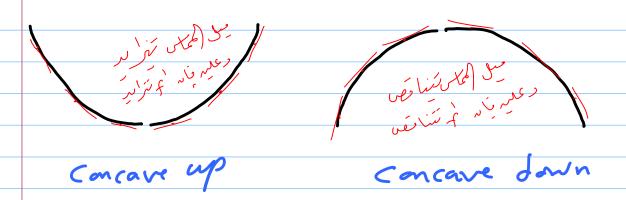




**Example:** Find the critical points of  $f(x) = x^3 - 12x - 5$  and identify the intervals on which f is 1 and on which f is ), then find local extrem values.  $\hat{f}(x) = 3x^2 - 12 = 3(x-2)(x+2) = 0$  at x = 72. f(x) has critical points at  $x = \mp 2$ . +++---++>y f(x) is  $\int_{-2}^{2} \int_{-2}^{2} \int_{-2}^{2}$  $y = x^3 - 12x - 5$  M = 11 is local max at x = -2. m = -21 is local min at x = 2. (2) = -21 is local min at x = 2. (3) = -21 is local min at x = 2. (2) Find the critical points of  $f(x) = x^{\frac{2}{3}}(x^2 - 4)$  and identify the intervals on which f is 7 and on which f is ), then find local extrem  $sa: f(x) = x^{\frac{8}{3}} - 4x^{\frac{2}{3}} \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{8}{3}x^{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{8}{3}x^{\frac{-1}{3}}$  $= \frac{8}{3} \left( \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2} \right). \quad f = 0 \quad \text{at } x = \pm 1 \quad \text{and } f \mid d.w.r.$ at x = 0. So the critical points are x = 0, 1, -1. 

f(1) = -3 is l. min., f(-1) = -3 is L. min, and f(0) = 0 is l. max.

# 4.4 Concavity and Curve Sketching



The graph of a differentiable function y = f(x) is DEFINITION

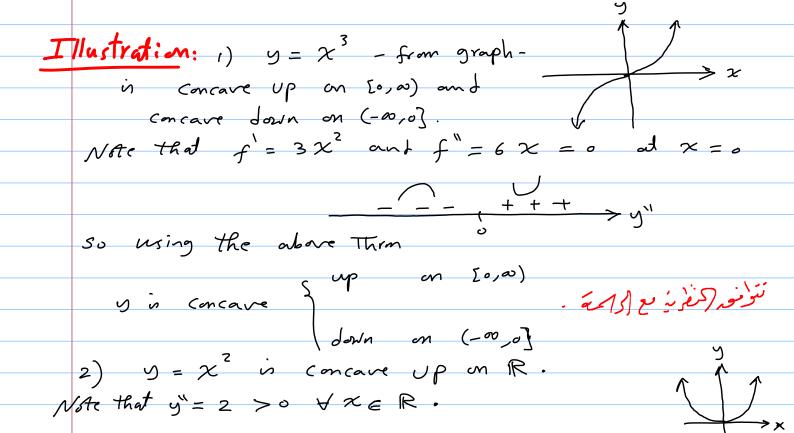
- (a) concave up on an open interval I if f' is increasing on I;
- (b) concave down on an open interval I if f' is decreasing on I.

#### Thrm:

### **The Second Derivative Test for Concavity**

Let y = f(x) be twice-differentiable on an interval I.

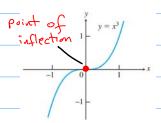
- 1. If f'' > 0 on I, the graph of f over I is concave up.
- **2.** If  $\underline{f''} < 0$  on I, the graph of f over I is concave down.



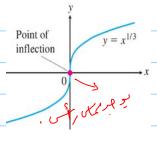
# Point of Inflection

**DEFINITION** A point where the graph of a function has a tangent line and where the concavity changes is a **point of inflection**.

## Illustration

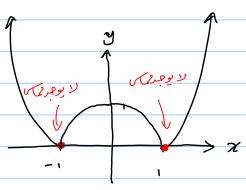


$$2) \quad y = \sqrt[3]{\chi}$$

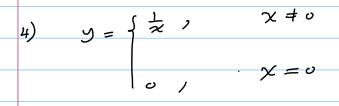


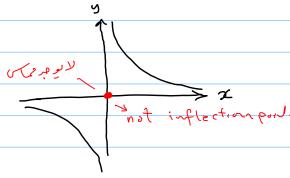
$$3) \quad 9 = \left| \chi^2 - 1 \right|$$

رغ تغیر (کمرب للرالهٔ عند (کنتظمیکه ۲۱ إلا أنه لا يوجد نقطتی ا تشلاب للواله عندهم لعرم دهجرد محکی.



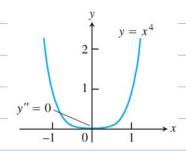
not inflection points





At a point of inflection (c, f(c)), either f''(c) = 0 or f''(c) fails to exist.

Example: Consider the fun  $f(x) = x^4$ .



Although, f(0)=0, f has no inflection point at x=0.

**THEOREM 5—Second Derivative Test for Local Extrema** Suppose f'' is continuous on an open interval that contains x = c.

- 1. If f'(c) = 0 and f''(c) < 0, then f has a local maximum at x = c.
- **2.** If f'(c) = 0 and f''(c) > 0, then f has a local minimum at x = c.
- 3. If f'(c) = 0 and f''(c) = 0, then the test fails. The function f may have a local maximum, a local minimum, or neither.

ملحونات به الم المنظم هذه النظرية تحديد العنم العضود المحلية المنقاط المحرجة عندما المحرجة عندما المحرجة عندما المحرجة والمعتم المحددية واستخدم هذه النظرية لإ يجاد العنم العضوص المحلية مبائح دور الحاجة للمنطوعة المحلية مبائح دور الحاجة للمنطوعة المحلية مبائح دور الحاجة المحلود بالمثرات المستنبة الأدلاب

Example: Find the local extreme values of the fun  $y = x^4 - 4x^3 + 10$ 

$$581:$$
  $y = 4x^3 - 12x^2 = 4x^2(x-3)$ 

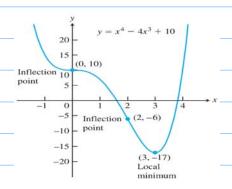
$$y'=0$$
 at  $x=0,3$ .

$$y' = 12 x^{2} - 24 x = 12 x (x - 2)$$

$$f'(0) = 0$$
 and  $f''(3) = 36 > 0$ 

so there is no information at x = 0, while

## the fun has local min at x=3 which is f(3)=-17سر جهام الرحمة ألفل أنه لا يوجر مني قصوص محلية عذه و عد



مغلی درسم دالهٔ ما (۱۲۰۰) و انباع (انطوات (کتالیم به معمد می ایناع (انطوات (کتالیم به محدود می ایناع اینا کانت (کدالهٔ می الدوال (کمون آو نمید (محدول می می مدود می اینا کانت و نمید می از اجان آر انعاب ای / ار میزها .

عربه الم انت ركد له المست مه ركدوال ركس كوك أر بارا ها كر المخدد معول ركانت ركد الله و الم المناع من اللات حول بو ار نتاج ركا مه و المانت ركدالة نرجية أو فزدية .

۳- با یجاد (کمشتری و کو ما یکم (کومودک علیه میر وهی): ۲- بانتاط (موجم / ب منزان (کترامیه در (کتافه ) جر و کشیم (کعکوف (کمحله

ے۔! یجاد (کمستنع کثانیة وکل ما نیکم (کولمبول علیہ منز وهم): ع۔ نقالم (کم نقلاب ب۔ مترات (متحدب لأعلى ولأمري).

ه - إيجاد خطوط (كنعًا ب - إمر جبت - رخصومها للردال (ككرية

٦- رائم مخطط عام المنحن شيمَل على كانة (كمعلومات (كن جصلنا عليم بدوره فحارر مع ا يجاد نقاط مساعدة (مثل العقط (فرجة - نقاط الإنقلاب - مقاملع (لدالذ سع المحادر / وعيرها)

٧- رضع المخطط العام عال (محاور سم خلال التعام (مل دي

# Examples: For the following funs,

Identify where the extrema of f occur.

Find the intervals on which f is increasing and the intervals on which f is decreasing.

Find where the graph of f is concave up and where it is concave down.

Sketch the general shape of the graph for f.

Plot some specific points, such as <u>local maximum and minimum points</u>, points of inflection, and intercepts. Then sketch the curve.

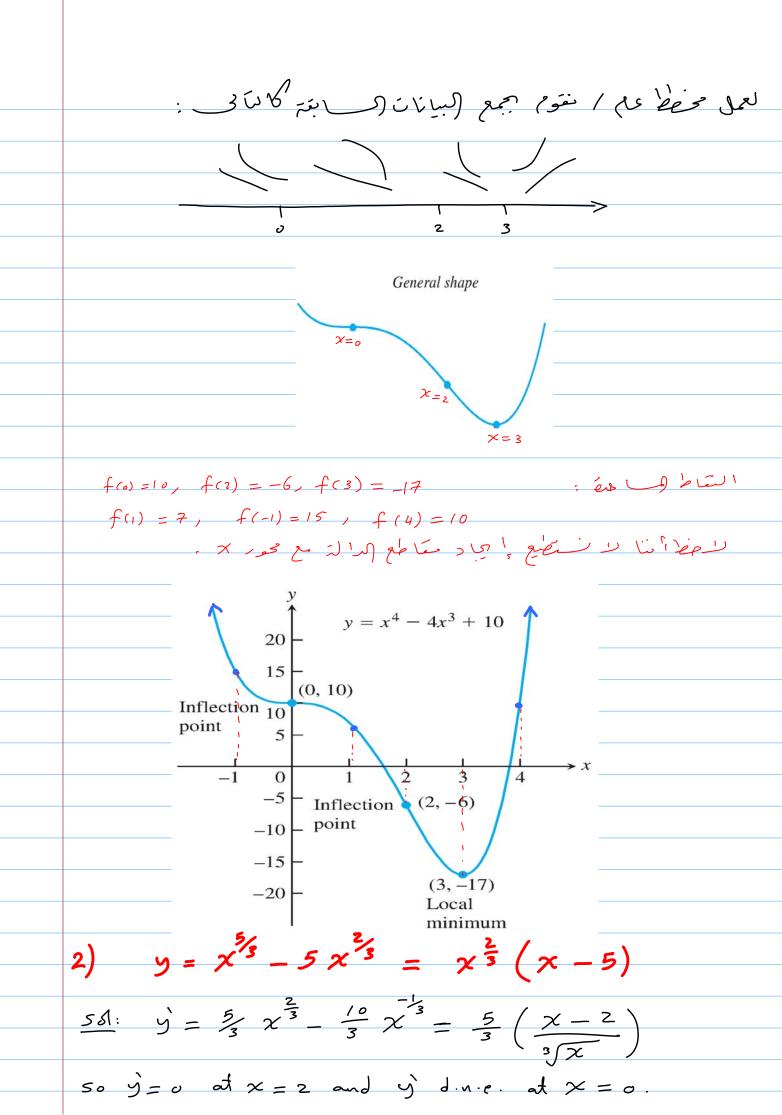
1) 
$$y = x^{4} - 4x^{3} + 10$$
.  
551:  $y = 4x^{3} - 12x^{2} = 4x^{2}(x - 3)$   
 $y' = 0$  at  $x = 0, 3$   
 $f(0) = 10$  and  $f(3) = -17$ . So  
 $(0, 10)$  and  $(3, -17)$  are two (ritical points.

f has local min. 
$$m = -14$$
 at  $x = 3$ .

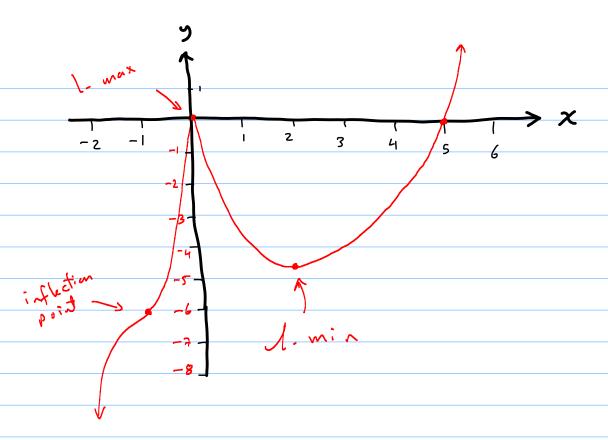
f(0) = 10 and f(2) = -6

لامِع نام المَشْقَة الأولى عند و ا و موجو ب كان لارا و كاليم

(0, 10) and (2, -6) are two inflection Points



f(0) = 0 and f(2) = -4.76 so (0,0) and (2,-4.76) are two critical points +++++>9 f is  $\{\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} on (-\infty,0], [2,\infty)\}$ on [0,2]f has local max. M=0 at x=0 and local min. m=-4.76 at x=2.  $y'' = \frac{10}{9} x^{-\frac{1}{3}} + \frac{10}{9} x^{-\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{10}{9} \left( \frac{x+1}{x^{\frac{1}{3}}} \right)$ y'' = 0 at x = -1 and y'' divide at x = 0f is concave SU on  $S=1,\infty$ )  $S=1,\infty$   $S=1,\infty$ f(-1) = -66 - = (۱-) عتد (کنقضۃ ۱- = × موجودہ کس لأم (۱-) (ک موجودہ so (-1,-6) is inflection point.  $\chi = 0$   $\chi = 0$   $\chi = 0$   $\chi = 0$ f(-1) = -6, f(0) = 0, f(2) = -4.46 f = 0 at x = 0, 5



3) 
$$y = \frac{x^2 - 3}{3x - 4}$$
,  $x \neq 2$ 

براية / من (دوال (لكر يه نفيل (كبره من إيجاء عفوط (لنفارب إنه وهبرت المح

Using Long division, we have that

$$y = \left(\frac{x}{2} + 1\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2x - 4}\right)$$

So  $y = \frac{x}{2} + 1$  is oblique asymptote.

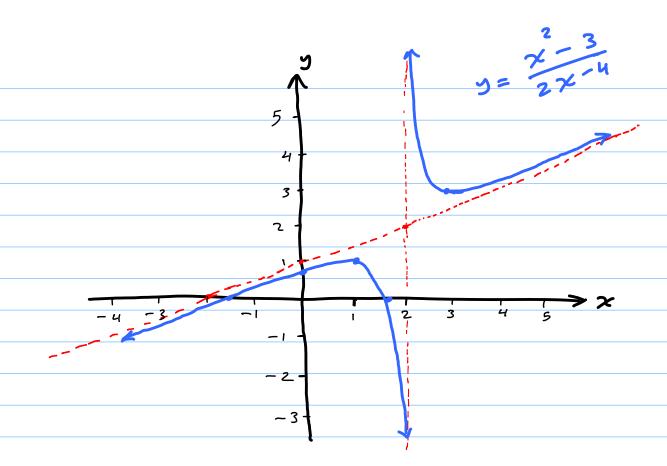
$$\lim_{x \to 2^{+}} f(x) = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \to 2^{-}} f(x) = -\infty$$

$$y' = \frac{(2\chi - 4) \cdot 2\chi - (\chi^2 - 3) \cdot 2}{(2\chi - 4)^2} = \frac{2\chi^2 - 8\chi + 6}{(2\chi - 4)^2}$$
$$= \frac{2(\chi - 1)(\chi - 3)}{(2\chi - 4)^2}.$$

$$\dot{y} = 0$$
 at  $x = 1$ ,  $3 \in D(f)$  and  $\dot{y} d \cdot n \cdot e \cdot at x = 2 \notin D(f)$ . Moreover,

f(1) = 1 and f(3) = 3, so (1,1) and (3,3) are two critical points of f. f is  $\{\int_{0}^{\pi} an (-\infty, 1] \text{ and } [3, \infty) \}$ on [1, 2) and (2, 3]f has local max M=1 at x=1 and local min m=3 at x=3.  $f'' = \frac{8}{(2x-4)^3} \left( \text{chisp, - he s} \right)$ f'' dinie. at  $x=z \notin D(f)$ . f is concave SU on (2,0) O on (-00,2)Clearly at x = 2,  $\chi$  inf. point.  $f = 0 \quad \text{if } \chi = \frac{3}{4} \quad$ 



4) 
$$y = \frac{\chi^2 - 1}{\chi^3}$$
.  $\chi \neq 0$ 

 $\frac{30!}{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \frac{\chi^2 - 1}{\chi^3} = 0 \implies \boxed{9 = 0} \text{ is } 2 - \text{sided h-a.}$ 

 $\lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{\chi^2 - 1}{\chi^3} = -\infty \text{ and } \lim_{x \to 0^-} \frac{\chi^2 - 1}{\chi^3} = \infty , So$ 

x = 0 is 2 - Sided y. a.

 $\dot{y} = \frac{x^3 \cdot 2^{2} - 3^{2} \cdot (x^2 - 1)}{x^6} - \frac{3 - x^2}{x^4}$ 

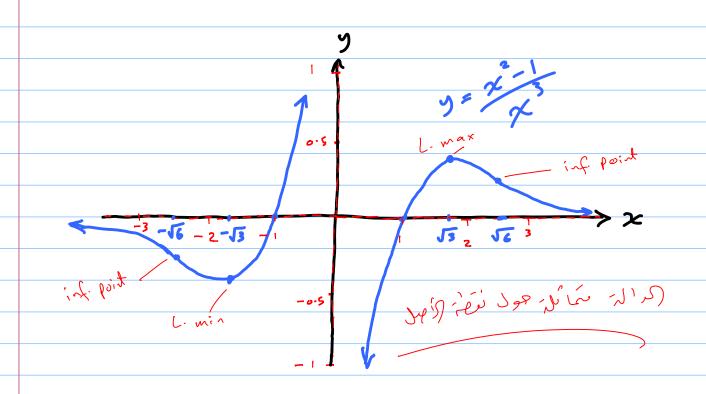
 $\dot{y} = 0$  at  $x = \mp \sqrt{3} \simeq \mp 1.73 \in D(f)$  $\dot{y}$  divide at  $x = 0 \notin D(f)$ .

 $f(\sqrt{3}) = 0.4$ ,  $f(-\sqrt{3}) = -0.4$ . so  $(\sqrt{3}, 0.4)$  and  $(-\sqrt{3}, -0.4)$  are two critical points.

$$f \text{ in } \begin{cases} \int_{-\sqrt{3}}^{\sqrt{3}} \int_{-\sqrt{3}}^{\sqrt{3}} \int_{-\sqrt{3}}^{\sqrt{3}} \int_{0}^{\sqrt{3}} \int_{0}$$

f = 0 at  $x = \mp 1$ 

لا صف أمد (٢٦)=-(x-) وبالناف الدالة فردية ربوجر عَادُ عود الأمول



More Example

1) Read Example 8 in book page

2) Read Example 9 in book page 209

3) 
$$y = x^{\frac{1}{3}} - 4x^{\frac{1}{3}} = x^{\frac{1}{3}}(x - 4)$$

 $f(x) = \frac{4}{3} x^{\frac{3}{3}} - \frac{4}{3} x^{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{4}{3} \left( \frac{x-1}{x^{\frac{2}{3}}} \right)$ 

 $\hat{f} = 0$  at x = 1,  $\hat{f}$  dince at x =

 $f(1) = -3 \quad \text{and} \quad f(0) = 0 \quad so$ 

(1,-3) and (0,0) are two critical points.

f is 
$$\begin{cases} \int_{0}^{\infty} \cos \left[1, \infty\right) \\ \cos \left(-\infty, 1\right) \end{cases}$$
 $m = -3$  is local min of  $f$  at  $x = ($ .

$$f''' = \frac{H}{7} \left(\frac{x+2}{x^{5/3}}\right) \qquad (after some algebra)$$

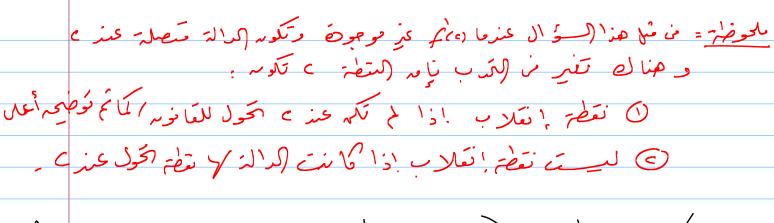
$$f'' = 0 \text{ at } x = -2 \text{ and } f'' \text{ div. e. at } x = 0.$$

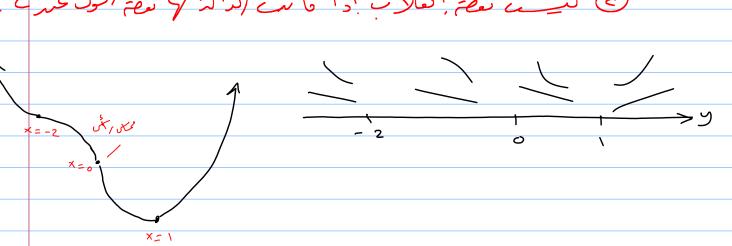
$$f is concave \begin{cases} \int_{0}^{\infty} \cos \left(-\infty, -2\right), \quad [0, \infty) \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \cos \left(-\infty, -2\right), \quad [0, \infty) \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \cos \left(-\infty, -2\right), \quad [0, \infty)$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \cos \left(-\infty, -2\right), \quad [0,$$





$$f(-z) = 7.56$$
,  $f(0) = 0$ ,  $f(1) = -3$ ,  $f = 0$  at  $x = 0$ ,  $4$ 

inf. pt.

6

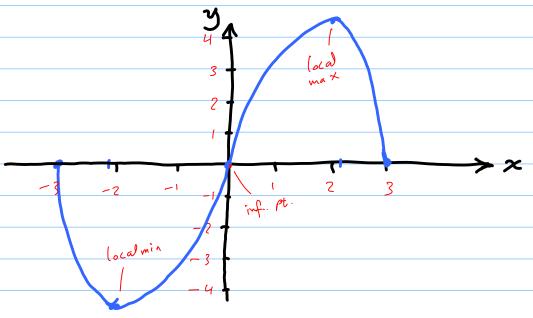
4) 
$$f(x) = x \int 9 - x^2$$

sol: Firstly, Note that the domain of this fun is [-3,3] and the few is odd

$$\hat{f}(x) = x \cdot \frac{-2x}{\sqrt{9-x^2}} + \sqrt{9-x^2} = \frac{9-2x^2}{\sqrt{9-x^2}}$$

```
f' = 0 at x = \frac{7}{7} = \frac{3}{2} = \frac{2 \cdot 121}{21} \in (-3,3)
and f' dinie. at x = 73 \notin (-3,3)
    f has critical points at x = 72.121
      f(-2.121) = -4.5 and f(2.121) = 4.5 - Moreover
    f(3) = f(-3) = 0, so
   M_1 = 0 is local max at \alpha = -3, and M_2 = 4.7 is local
    max at x = 2-121.
   m_1 = -4.5 is local min at x = -2.121 and m_2 = 0 is local min at x = 3.

\int = \frac{x(2x^2 - 27)}{(q - x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}
(after some algebra)
f = 0 at x = 0 \in D(f) and at x = \mp \sqrt{\frac{27}{2}} \approx \mp 3.67 \notin D(f)
           -3 0 3 y"
        f is concave SU on [-3,0]
S
on [0,3]
    f(0) = 0, so (0,0) is inflection point.
              ( لانه بی به مه کن د د × ب ب أم (ه) مو جو ه ).
                                   -2-121 0 2-121
```



$$5) \quad y = |x^2 - 1|$$

$$+ - - + > \times^{2} - 1$$

 $\frac{1}{x^{2}-1} > 0 \qquad \text{on} \quad (-\infty, -1) \cup \{1, \infty\} \quad \text{and} \quad x^{2}-1 \geq 0 \quad \text{on} \quad (-1, 1) \quad So$ 

$$\left| \begin{array}{c} \chi^2 - 1 \end{array} \right| = \begin{cases} \chi^2 - 1 & , & x \leq -1 \text{ or } x > 1 \\ 1 - \chi^2 & , & -1 < x < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{2x} = \begin{cases} 2x, & x < -1 < x < 1 \\ -2x, & -1 < x < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\hat{y} = 0$$
 When  $2x = 0$  or  $x = 0 \notin (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, \infty)$   
 $\hat{y} = 0$  When  $-2x = 0$  or  $x = 0 \in (-1, 1)$ 

Note that 
$$f(-1) = 2$$
 and  $f(-1) = -2$ ,

 $f^{(4)}(1) = 2$  and  $f^{(2)}(1) = -2$ 

So  $f(1)$  and  $f(-1)$  do n.c.

 $f(0) = 1$ ,  $f(1) = f(-1) = 0$ , so

 $f(0) = 1$ ,  $f(1) = f(-1) = 0$ , so

 $f(0) = 1$ ,  $f(1) = f(-1) = 0$ , so

 $f(0) = 1$ ,  $f(1) = f(-1) = 0$ , so

 $f(0) = 1$ ,  $f(1) = f(-1) = 0$ , so

 $f(0) = 1$ ,  $f(1) = f(-1) = 0$ , so

 $f(0) = 1$ ,  $f(1) = f(-1) = 0$ , so

 $f(0) = 1$ ,  $f(1) = f(-1) = 0$ , so

 $f(0) = 1$ ,  $f(1) = f(-1) = 0$ , so

 $f(0) = 1$ ,  $f(1) = 1$ ,  $f(1) = 0$ , so

 $f(0) = 1$ ,  $f(1) = 0$ , so

 $f(0) = 1$ ,  $f(1) = 0$ , so

 $f(0) = 1$ ,  $f(1) = 0$ , so

 $f(0) = 1$ ,  $f(1) = 0$ , so

 $f(0) = 1$ ,  $f(1) = 0$ , so

 $f(0) = 1$ ,  $f(1) = 0$ , so

 $f(0) = 1$ ,  $f(1) = 0$ , so

 $f(0) = 1$ ,  $f(1) = 0$ , so

 $f(0) = 1$ ,  $f(1) = 0$ , so

 $f(0) = 1$ ,  $f(1) = 0$ , so

 $f(0) = 1$ ,  $f(1) = 0$ , so

 $f(0) = 1$ ,  $f(1) = 0$ , so

 $f(0) = 1$ ,  $f(1) = 0$ , so

 $f(0) = 1$ ,  $f(1) = 0$ , so

 $f(0) = 1$ ,  $f(1) = 0$ , so

 $f(0) = 1$ ,  $f(1) = 0$ , so

 $f(0) = 1$ ,  $f(1) = 0$ , so

 $f(0) = 1$ ,  $f(1) = 0$ , so

 $f(0) = 1$ ,  $f(1) = 0$ , so

 $f(0) = 1$ ,  $f(1) = 0$ , so

 $f(0) = 1$ ,  $f(1) = 0$ , so

 $f(0) = 1$ ,  $f(1) = 0$ , so

 $f(0) = 1$ ,  $f(1) = 0$ , so

 $f(0) = 1$ ,  $f(1) = 0$ , so

 $f(0) = 1$ ,  $f(1) = 0$ , so

 $f(0) = 1$ ,  $f(1) = 0$ , so

 $f(0) = 1$ ,  $f(1) = 0$ , so

 $f(0) = 1$ ,  $f(1) = 0$ , so

 $f(0) = 1$ ,  $f(1) = 0$ , so

 $f(0) = 1$ ,  $f(1) = 0$ , so

 $f(0) = 1$ ,  $f(1) = 0$ , so

 $f(0) = 1$ ,  $f(1) = 0$ , so

 $f(0) = 1$ ,  $f(1) = 0$ , so

 $f(0) = 1$ ,  $f(1) = 0$ , so

 $f(0) = 1$ ,  $f(1) = 0$ , so

 $f(0) = 1$ ,  $f(1) = 0$ , so

 $f(0) = 1$ ,  $f(1) = 0$ , so

 $f(0) = 1$ ,  $f(1) = 0$ , so

 $f(0) = 1$ ,  $f(1) = 0$ , so

 $f(0) = 1$ ,  $f(1) = 0$ , so

 $f(0) = 1$ ,  $f(1) = 0$ , so

 $f(0) = 1$ ,  $f(1) = 0$ , so

 $f(0) = 1$ ,  $f(1) = 0$ , so

 $f(0) = 1$ ,  $f(1) = 0$ , so

 $f(0) = 1$ ,  $f(1) = 0$ , so

 $f(0) = 1$ ,  $f(1) = 0$ , so

 $f(0) = 1$ ,  $f(1) = 0$ , so

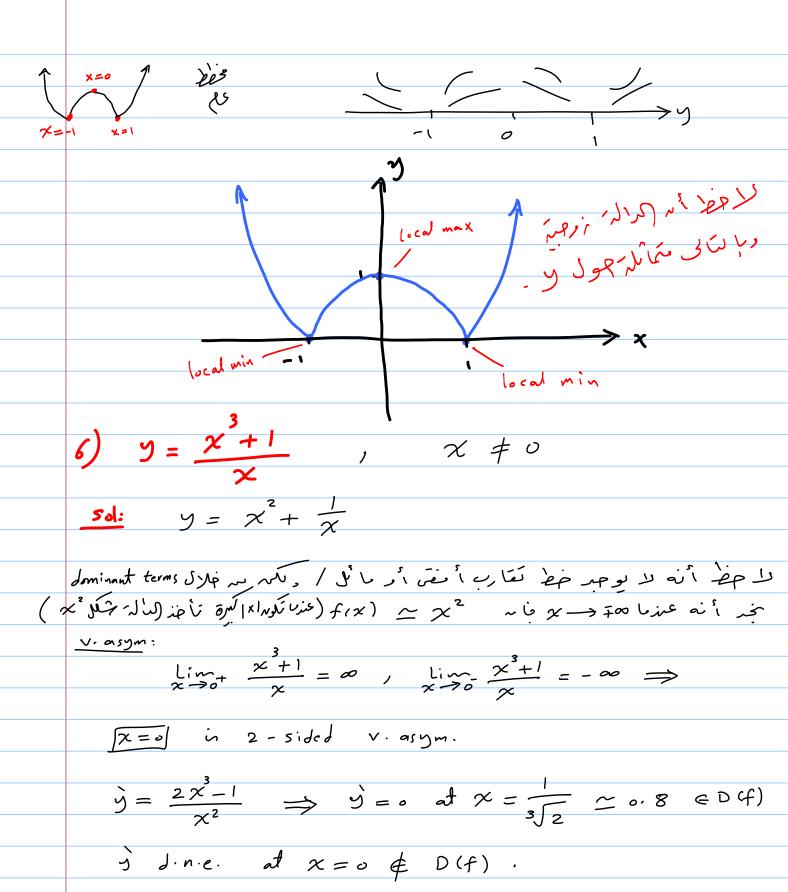
 $f(0) = 1$ ,  $f(1) = 0$ , so

 $f(0) = 1$ ,  $f(1) = 0$ , so

 $f(0) = 1$ ,  $f(1) = 0$ , so

 $f(0) = 1$ ,  $f(0) = 1$ ,

لاحظ نه من موجود کند الج= یه لوجود بزرایا (مثنة ین لاک در منت سیری ر(مالة منکل) ـ لذالی لا بوجد نشاط انتکلاب عمز الج= یم



 $f(0.8) = 1.9 \Rightarrow (0.8,1.9)$  is a critical point of f.

fing som 
$$(-\infty,0)$$
,  $(0,0.8]$ 

If on  $[0.8,\infty)$ .

$$m = 1.9 \text{ is local min of } f \text{ ad } x = 0.8$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2x^3 + 2}{x^3} = 0 \text{ ad } x = -1 \in D(f)$$

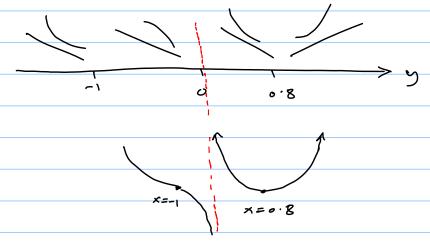
$$f'' \text{ d.n.e. ad } x = 0 \notin D(f)$$

$$f(-1) = 0$$

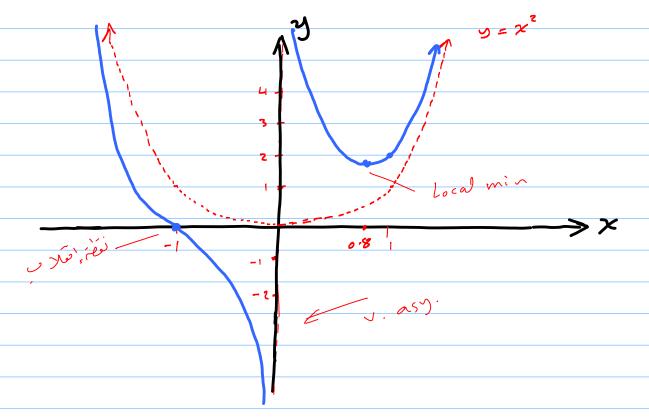
$$f \text{ is concave } f \text{ on } (-\infty,-1], (0,\infty)$$

$$f \text{ on } [-1,0)$$

$$f \text{ in } \text{ inf. pt.}$$

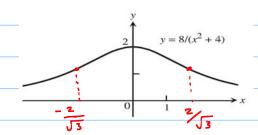


$$f(-1) = 0$$
,  $f(0.8) = 1.9$ ,  $f(1) = 2$ ,



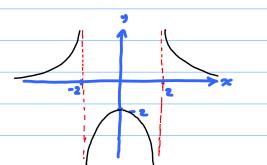
## Exercises: Graph

$$y = \frac{8}{x^2 + 4}$$

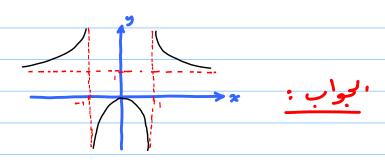




2) 
$$y = \frac{8}{x^2 - 4}$$



3) 
$$y = \frac{\chi^2}{\chi^2 - 1}$$



# Ch5 Integration

## 5.1 Area and Estimating with Finit Sums

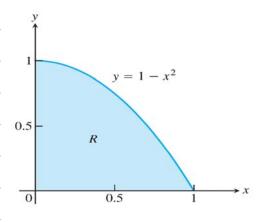
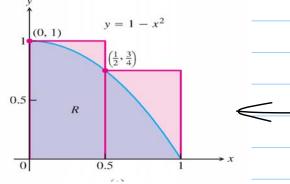
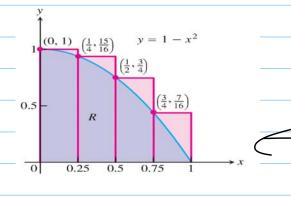


FIGURE 5.1 The area of the region R cannot be found by a simple

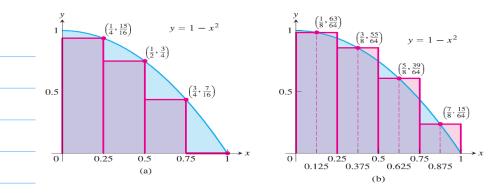
كل على ليس مر (سرولة إي د الماعة ج تحت (مخيان بصيغ م

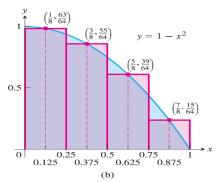


اهر ج نفوم بنفرس بالمحذي مستولات

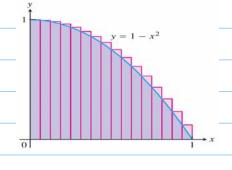


وكل زادت عدد المستميرت مه فلال زيادة (كنجرئة على [١٠٠٦] كل كل ، (لنقر سي أ مضل





د (کھیئے ان کو جر انواع مہ تغریب (کسامتہ R ما کمشیلات) منز المحبوع الأيل المنظيمة Upper Sum) وهوالجرع (لذي المحبوع الأيل المنظيمة Upper Sum) وهوالجرع (لذي يرأنا به السيري) ( zer), (lower Sum) L = xie ~ 3> 5) { 30 in i from 6 in 1 200 le 1 from 6 in 1 200 le 1 200 l (b) sjoin ist (Ridgorut sum) بالت کر دمه فلال (کرمیم یفی نه رکسام ۶ هر رئم بیم (هجوع (لادنی مستصلات و (محجوع الأعلی وبات می (۱۳ عای) ۶۹



كلازاد عدد وستطيلات أكثر فأكثر مه فلال زيارة للغرّة الفرّة Ea, b] عدث الناك.

ل المحجوج (الم على المرمعات م يعَل

2 الحجوع الأدنى المرسات لم يؤسر. (ق) سُنَ لك إلى رسكه (كنترة [4,1] تصغر م المجعل نترب الم أوقد.

### 5.2 Sigma Notation and Limits of Finite Sums

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} a_k = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \cdots + a_{n-1} + a_n.$$

The index k ends at k = n.

The summation symbol

(Greek letter sigma)  $a_k$   $a_k \text{ is a formula for the } k \text{th term}$ The index k starts at k = 1.

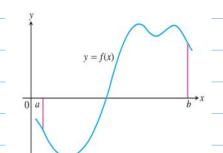
 $1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2 + 5^2 + 6^2 + 7^2 + 8^2 + 9^2 + 10^2 + 11^2 = \sum_{k=1}^{11} k^2$ 

### Illustration

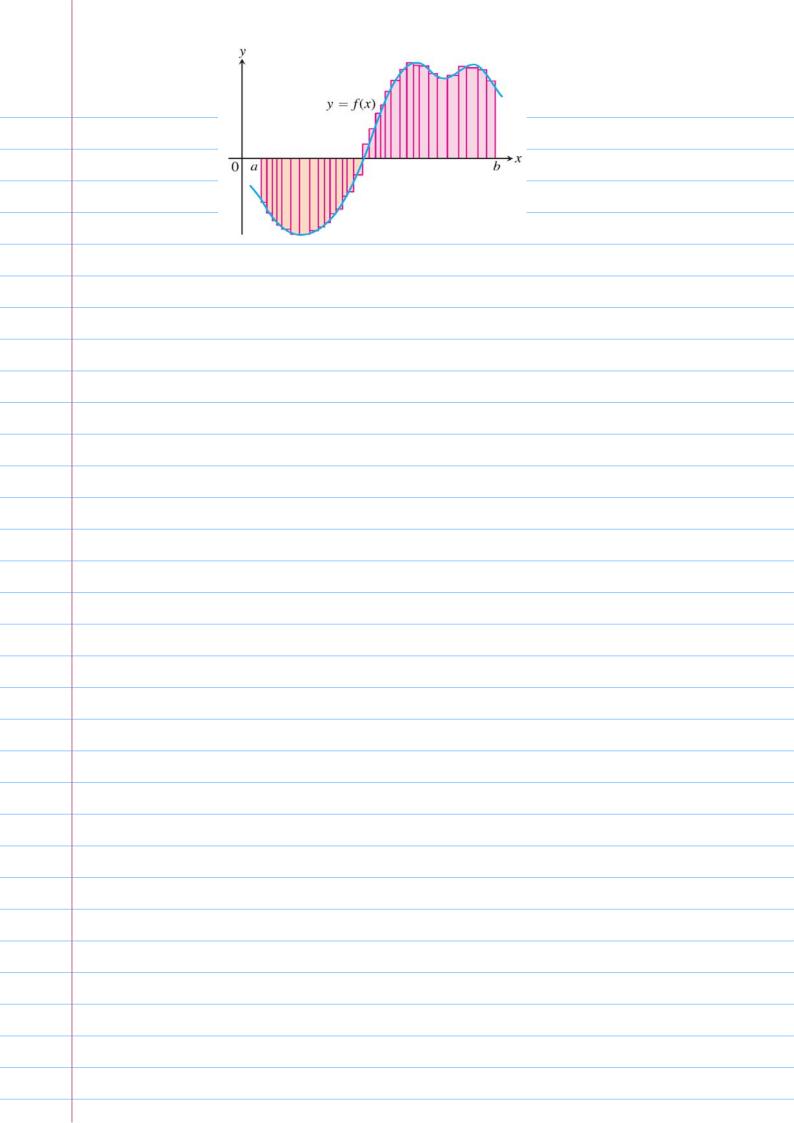
A sum in sigma notation	The sum written out, one term for each value of k	The value of the sum
$\sum_{k=1}^{5} k$	1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5	15
$\sum_{k=1}^{3} (-1)^k k$	$(-1)^{1}(1) + (-1)^{2}(2) + (-1)^{3}(3)$	-1 + 2 - 3 = -2
$\sum_{k=1}^{2} \frac{k}{k+1}$ $\sum_{k=4}^{5} \frac{k^2}{k-1}$	$\frac{1}{1+1} + \frac{2}{2+1}$	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{7}{6}$
$\sum_{k=4}^{5} \frac{k^2}{k-1}$	$\frac{4^2}{4-1} + \frac{5^2}{5-1}$	$\frac{16}{3} + \frac{25}{4} = \frac{139}{12}$

Riemann Sums

ا ز جه أه لدين (كدالة (x) = ور معرنة على (لفترة [ط،م]



308 [0,6] is her of P= {x, --, x, 3 -16) a=x, < x, < - - < x, = b مَ عَامِيًا مِي الْعَدَةُ ( الْحِرْيةُ الْمِي الْعَدَةُ ( الْحِرْيةُ الْمِي الْمِيرَةِ الْمِيرِيةِ المِيرِيةِ الْمِيرِيةِ المِيرِيةِ الْمِيرِيةِ الْمِيرَاءِ المِيرَاءِ الْمِيرَاءِ الْمِيرَاءِ الْمِيرَاءِ المِيرَاءِ الْمِيرَاءِ الْمِيرَاءِ الْمِيرَاءِ المِيرَاءِ المِيرَ لَكُوبِم الْمُسَافِل وساحته فور مع جوء × (دی) م المرتفیل وساحته فور مع جوء × ۱۱ (۱۰۰۰) و کوته علی ۱۱ (۱۰۰۰) و  $(c_{k}, f(c_{k}))$   $(c_{$ فار فجوع هذه (مستملات سے قجوع ری ر وی کالم کالا کا S= \(\frac{1}{2}\)f(C\_K)\(\DX\_K\) الحجوع (الحجوع (الحجوع (المحبوع (المح لنقطة (كمنترف عن عالات فاجه مم فيوع رياد لا أو كاى المعالمة أو كال المعالمة المعالم ع کا زادت (گنجزیهٔ طلاکانت مجامع رایاب منفار به (لعیمت رست دی هی مه دکت رحمن (عرجب ارب کب ایم میکند) مؤمد (کمخن رکس می در ایک می در در ایک می



77/+ 1/1+

Def: Let f be a fun on [a,b]. The

definite integral of from a to b is the unique number J-if exists - sotisfies

 $L(\rho) \leqslant \int \leq U(\rho)$ 

for any portion P of [a,b], where L(P) is the lower sum and U(p) is the upper sum of this partime. This number is denoted by

 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx$ 

ملحوظه: (كنعريف إكب بعد كيا في ي كعريف أبه (كتمامل المحرود

سادی تحایة مجموع ریاب لأی تجزیه عذما طود (اعترات (مجزیم عنول اللصفر و همد بودی آن ایر ایران ایر

**DEFINITION** Let f(x) be a function defined on a closed interval [a, b]. We say that a number J is the **definite integral of** f **over** [a, b] and that J is the limit of the Riemann sums  $\sum_{k=1}^{n} f(c_k) \Delta x_k$  if the following condition is satisfied:

Given any number  $\epsilon > 0$  there is a corresponding number  $\delta > 0$  such that for every partition  $P = \{x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n\}$  of [a, b] with  $||P|| < \delta$  and any choice of  $c_k$  in  $[x_{k-1}, x_k]$ , we have

 $\left|\sum_{k=1}^{n}f(c_{k})\;\Delta x_{k}-J
ight|<\epsilon$ . آغنی کا آخرین کی آخرین کی آخرین کا آخرین کی آخرین کی آخرین کی آخرین کی آخرین کی گروگ کی آخرین کی آخرین کی گروگ کر گروگ کی گروگ کرگ کی گروگ کی گرگ

Integrable and Nomintegrable funs

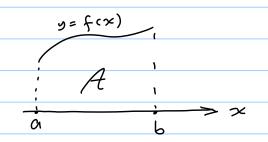
ادا وجد مرمَ وجد بيم (محجدع (أودن و (كذعلى المستجيلات على العنعَ [م] يا م ر سکا مل سکور معرف و سکان اند کرن مجوع ری د تکرم موجوده ی هن مقال للالة م اخر ما بلته مليه على (فتن (مام) ( f is integrable on Earlos.)

ر اذا ط می جنال می رهید / نیام (کیکام (حرد عز فوجرد) (non integrable on [a,b]) ( [a,b] ) is integrable on [a,b]

**THEOREM 1—Integrability of Continuous Functions** If a function f is continuous over the interval [a, b], or if  $f_{L}$  has at most finitely many jump discontinuities there, then the definite integral  $\int_a^b f(x) dx$  exists and f is integrable over [a, b].

Defs. a) If f is integrable fun on [a, b], and if  $f(x) \ge 0$ , then the area A under the curve and over the x-axis from a to b is equal

$$A = \int_{\alpha}^{b} f(x) dx$$



b) If 
$$f(x) \leq 0$$
, then  $\frac{\alpha}{|x|} + \frac{b}{|x|} > x$ 

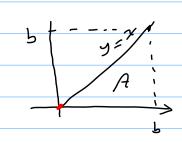
$$A = -\int f(x) dx$$

Examples:

1) 
$$\int x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} b \cdot b = \frac{b^2}{2} \cdot (\text{cuid} zon)$$

A

1



2) 
$$\int x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} (a+b) (b-a) (isinficial)$$

$$= \frac{b^2}{2} - \frac{a^2}{2}$$

$$= \frac{b^2}{2} - \frac{a^2}{2}$$

3) a) 
$$\int_{0}^{3} \sqrt{9-x^{2}} dx = \frac{1}{4} \pi r^{2} = \frac{9\pi}{4}$$
b) 
$$\int_{-3}^{3} \sqrt{9-x^{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \pi r^{2} = \frac{9\pi}{2}$$

$$-3$$
4) 
$$\int_{0}^{3} c dx = c (b-a)$$

# Properties of the Definite Internals

**1.** Order of Integration: 
$$\int_{b}^{a} f(x) dx = -\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx$$
 A Definition

**2.** Zero Width Interval: 
$$\int_a^a f(x) dx = 0$$

A Definition when 
$$f(a)$$
 exists

3. Constant Multiple: 
$$\int_a^b kf(x) \ dx = k \int_a^b f(x) \ dx$$
 Any constant  $k$ 

**4.** Sum and Difference: 
$$\int_a^b (f(x) \pm g(x)) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx \pm \int_a^b g(x) dx$$

**6.** Max-Min Inequality: If f has maximum value max f and minimum value min f on [a, b], then

$$\min f \cdot (b - a) \le \int_a^b f(x) \, dx \le \max f \cdot (b - a).$$

7. Domination: 
$$f(x) \geq g(x) \text{ on } [a,b] \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) \, dx \geq \int_a^b g(x) \, dx$$

$$f(x) \geq 0 \text{ on } [a,b] \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) \, dx \geq 0 \text{ (Special Case)}$$

$$f(x) \geq 0 \text{ on } [a,b] \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) \, dx \geq 0 \text{ (Special Case)}$$

$$f(x) \geq 0 \text{ on } [a,b] \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) \, dx \geq 0 \text{ (Special Case)}$$

$$f(x) \geq 0 \text{ on } [a,b] \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) \, dx \geq 0 \text{ (Special Case)}$$

$$f(x) \geq 0 \text{ on } [a,b] \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) \, dx \geq 0 \text{ (Special Case)}$$

$$f(x) \geq 0 \text{ on } [a,b] \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) \, dx \geq 0 \text{ (Special Case)}$$

$$f(x) \geq 0 \text{ on } [a,b] \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) \, dx \geq 0 \text{ (Special Case)}$$

$$f(x) \geq 0 \text{ on } [a,b] \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) \, dx \geq 0 \text{ (Special Case)}$$

$$f(x) \geq 0 \text{ on } [a,b] \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) \, dx \geq 0 \text{ (Special Case)}$$

$$f(x) \geq 0 \text{ on } [a,b] \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) \, dx \geq 0 \text{ (Special Case)}$$

$$f(x) \geq 0 \text{ on } [a,b] \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) \, dx \geq 0 \text{ (Special Case)}$$

$$f(x) \geq 0 \text{ on } [a,b] \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) \, dx \geq 0 \text{ (Special Case)}$$

$$f(x) \geq 0 \text{ on } [a,b] \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) \, dx \geq 0 \text{ (Special Case)}$$

$$f(x) \geq 0 \text{ on } [a,b] \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) \, dx \geq 0 \text{ (Special Case)}$$

$$f(x) \geq 0 \text{ on } [a,b] \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) \, dx \geq 0 \text{ (Special Case)}$$

$$f(x) \geq 0 \text{ on } [a,b] \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) \, dx \geq 0 \text{ (Special Case)}$$

$$f(x) \geq 0 \text{ on } [a,b] \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) \, dx \geq 0 \text{ (Special Case)}$$

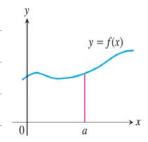
$$f(x) \geq 0 \text{ on } [a,b] \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) \, dx \geq 0 \text{ (Special Case)}$$

$$f(x) \geq 0 \text{ on } [a,b] \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) \, dx \geq 0 \text{ (Special Case)}$$

$$f(x) \geq 0 \text{ on } [a,b] \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) \, dx \geq 0 \text{ (Special Case)}$$

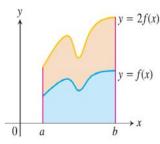
$$f(x) \geq 0 \text{ on } [a,b] \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) \, dx \geq 0 \text{ (Special Case)}$$

مر حزه (ک له نقط.



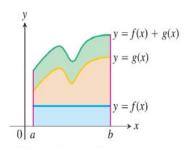
(a) Zero Width Interval:

$$\int_{a}^{a} f(x) \, dx = 0$$



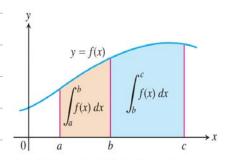
(b) Constant Multiple: (k = 2)

$$\int_{a}^{b} kf(x) dx = k \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx$$



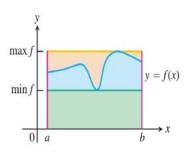
(c) Sum: (areas add)

$$\int_{a}^{b} (f(x) + g(x)) dx = \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx + \int_{a}^{b} g(x) dx$$



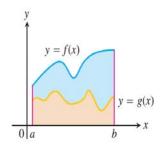
(d) Additivity for definite integrals:

$$\int_a^b f(x) \, dx + \int_b^c f(x) \, dx = \int_a^c f(x) \, dx$$



(e) Max-Min Inequality:

$$\min f \cdot (b - a) \le \int_a^b f(x) \, dx$$
$$\le \max f \cdot (b - a)$$



(f) Domination:

$$f(x) \ge g(x) \text{ on } [a, b]$$
  

$$\Rightarrow \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx \ge \int_{a}^{b} g(x) dx$$

examples:  
1) Suppose that 
$$\int_{0}^{2} f(x) dx = 2$$
,  $\int_{0}^{2} f(x) dx = 8$   
and  $\int_{0}^{2} g(x) dx = 1$ . Evaluate  $\int_{0}^{2} f(x) + 3g(x) - 2 dx$ 

$$\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{2} f(x) + 3 g(x) - 2 dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{2} f(x) dx + 3 \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{2} g(x) dx - \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{2} f(x) dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{2} f(x) dx \right) + 3 \left( -\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{2} g(x) dx \right) - 2 \left( 2 - 5 \right)$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\left(-8+2\right)+3\left(-1\right)+6=0$$

للحظه عيم على (سؤال بأكثر مرطريقة و بلبتخدام جفايض مختلف

2) Evaluate 
$$\int_{1}^{3} f(x) dx$$
 if  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & 1 \le x < 2 \\ 2, & 2 \le x \le 3 \end{cases}$ 

sol:
$$\int f(x) dx = \int f(x) dx + \int f(x) dx$$

$$= \int x dx + \int z dx = \left(\frac{z^2}{z} - \frac{z^3}{z}\right) + 2(3-z)$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} + 2 = \boxed{\frac{7}{2}}$$

3) Find upper and lower bounds for the definite integral 
$$\int \int 1+\chi^4 d\chi$$

sol: Let 
$$f(x) = \int 1 + x^{4/7}$$
 on  $[0, 1]$ .

Clearly 
$$m = \sqrt{1} = 1$$
 is abs. min of f and  $M = \sqrt{2}$  is abs. max of f (elsi we's)

Clearly 
$$m = \sqrt{1} = 1$$
 is abs. min of f and  $M = \sqrt{2}$  is abs. max of f (ell's we's!)

so  $m(b-a) \leq \int f(x) dx \leq M(b-a) \Longrightarrow 1 \leq \int \sqrt{1+x^4} dx \leq \sqrt{2}$ .

If f is integrable on [a, b], then its average value on [a, b], also called its mean, is

$$\operatorname{av}(f) = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_{a}^{b} f(x) \, dx.$$

Find the average value of  $f(x) = \sqrt{4 - x^2}$  on [-2, 2]. EXAMPLE 5

$$50. \int_{-2}^{2} \sqrt{4-x^{2}} dx = A = \frac{1}{2}\pi r^{2}$$

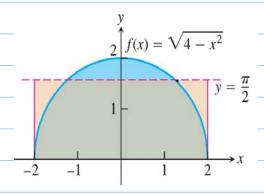
$$= 2\pi$$

$$= 2\pi$$

$$50 \text{ av}(f) = \frac{1}{2-(-2)} \int_{-2}^{2} \sqrt{4-x^{2}} dx = \frac{2\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$- (-2) \int_{-2}^{2} \sqrt{4-x^{2}} dx = \sqrt{4} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$- (-2) \int_{-2}^{2} \sqrt{4-x^{2}} dx = \sqrt{4} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$



## Mean Value Thrm for Definite Integral

**THEOREM 3—The Mean Value Theorem for Definite Integrals** If f is continuous on [a, b], then at some point c in [a, b],

$$f(c) = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) \, dx. \quad \left( = \text{ av}(f) \right)$$

Example: Apply MVT for definite integral on previeous example.

58: In previeous example, fin continuous on [-2,2]

and we find  $av(f) = \frac{1}{2-(-2)} \int \frac{4-x^2}{4-x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 

so 
$$\frac{1}{3} \in (-2,2)$$
 s.t.  $f(c) = \frac{\pi}{2} \implies$ 

$$\int 4 - c^2 = \frac{\pi}{2} \implies 4 - c^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{4}$$

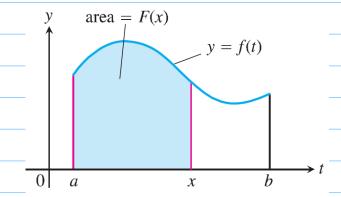
$$C^{2} = 4 - \frac{\pi^{2}}{4} = 1.533 \implies C = \mp 1.238 \in (-2, 2)$$

# 5.4 The Fundamental Thrm of Calculus

#### Fundamental Theorem, Part 1

If f(t) is an integrable function over a finite interval I, then the integral from any fixed number  $a \in I$  to another number  $x \in I$  defines a new function F whose value at x is

$$F(x) = \int_{a}^{x} f(t) dt.$$
 (1)



**THEOREM 4—The Fundamental Theorem of Calculus, Part 1** If f is continuous on [a, b], then  $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$  is continuous on [a, b] and differentiable on (a, b)and its derivative is f(x):

$$F'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \int_{a}^{x} f(t) dt = f(x).$$
 (2)

Cordlinies:

1) 
$$\frac{d}{dx} \left( \int f(t) dt \right) = f(g(x)) \dot{g}(x)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \int f(t) dt \right) = f(g(x)) g(x) - f(h(x)) h(x)$$

$$h(x)$$

ملحظ ت : ۱) لإشات (نشک کمی السب بینی ۱ ن اکنظریة رکب بغة مع کانور الس

$$e^{j\alpha}$$

$$e^{j\alpha}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} f(t)dt = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(t)dt + \int_{0}^{\infty} f(t)dt = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(t)dt + \int_{0}^{\infty} f$$

4) If  $f(x) = \int \int 1 + t^2 dt$ , then find  $f(T_4)$  and  $f(T_4)$ .

sol:  $f(T_4) = \int_{1+t^2} dt = \int_{1+t^2} dt = [0]$ , and  $\hat{f}(x) = \int 1 + t_{\text{out}} x \cdot se^{2} x = |secx| \cdot se^{2} x \cdot$   $\hat{f}(x) = \int 1 + t_{\text{out}} x \cdot se^{2} x = |secx| \cdot se^{2} x \cdot$ 5) Find the fun f(x) and the constant  $\alpha$  if  $2 \int f(t)dt = 2 \sin x - 1 \text{ and } 0 \leq \alpha \leq \frac{\pi}{2}.$ ال یجاء (مدالہ میکہ إ مشام ( کو نیم لعضل علی f(x) = cos x  $\Rightarrow f(x) = cos x$ لا يجاد ٥ / هذا لى عن ظرف لذلك / حيث عمر الجراء كما ما العزن الذب إذا كام ميلاً وسلونه بالطرن (گئیسر) وللسبول عوم عمر نیم ید به می (گئیسر) وللسبول عوم عمر نیم ید به می (گئیسر) 2 fate  $t = 2 \sin \alpha - 1 \Rightarrow 2 \sin \alpha - 1 = 0$   $\Rightarrow \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{6}$ 

**DEFINITION** A function F is an **antiderivative** of f on an interval I if F'(x) = f(x) for all x in I.

Example: Find an antiderivative of  $f(x) = 2 \times \text{ on } \mathbb{R}$ .

Sd: f(x) is a large of  $f(x) = 2 \times \text{ on } \mathbb{R}$ .  $f(x) = 2 \times \text{ on } \mathbb{R}$ .  $f(x) = 2 \times \text{ on } \mathbb{R}$ .  $f(x) = 2 \times \text{ on } \mathbb{R}$ .

The second of  $f(x) = 2 \times \text{ on } \mathbb{R}$ .  $f(x) = 2 \times \text{ on } \mathbb{R}$ .

 $F(x) = x^2$ 

**THEOREM 6** If F is an antiderivative of f on an interval I, then the most general antiderivative of f on I is

$$F(x) + C$$

where *C* is an arbitrary constant.

**EXAMPLE 2** Find an antiderivative of  $f(x) = 3x^2$  that satisfies F(1) = -1. Since  $\frac{dx^3}{dx} = 3x^2$ , we get the general antiderivative

$$F(x) = x^3 + C$$

 $F(x) = x^{3} + C$   $Sina F(1) = -1 \implies C = -2 \text{ and}$ 

 $F(x) = x^3 - 2$ 

[ . "initial value problems" - JELul is Egil is [ . "initial value problems" ]

**THEOREM 4 (Continued)**—The Fundamental Theorem of Calculus, Part 2 If f is continuous at every point in [a, b] and F is any antiderivative of f on [a, b], then

$$\int_a^b f(x) \, dx = F(b) - F(a).$$

Examples: Evaluate the following integrals

1) 
$$\int_{-1}^{1} 1 + 2 \times dx = x + x^{2}$$
 =  $(1 + 1^{2}) - (-1 + (-1)^{2}) = [2]$ 

$$\sum_{0}^{76} \int Cos \times dx = Sin \times \int_{0}^{76} = Sin \times I - Sin = 0 - 0 = 0$$

3) 
$$\int_{Sec} \sec x \tan x \, dx = Sec x = Sec x = Sec (-T_4) = [1 - J_2]$$

$$-T_4$$

4) 
$$\int_{1}^{2} |\chi^{2} - i| + 2 \times d \chi$$

## 5.6 Substitution and Area Between Curves

سرامة انظر المثال (منا على الله محدد وذالع المناع العالمية المناع (مناع الله عدد وذالع المناع العالمية المناع المناع الله محدد وذالع المناع العالمية المناع المناع

 $\int \frac{2 \times dx}{(1+x^2)^2} = \int \frac{du}{u^2} \qquad u = 1+x^2$   $du = 2 \times dx$  $=\frac{-1}{u}+C=\frac{-1}{(1+\chi^2)}+C$ 

ثم بعرها نأخذ (منا بح للتعويه بجدد (متما بي جسب نف لنفرية (لأسلية في المتعافل) وهنا لا جط أنه يعج أخز (لنا بح مع (لثابت ع أو مردنه) لذلاه نفيل  $\int_{0}^{2} \frac{2 \times d \times}{(1+x^{2})^{2}} = \frac{-1}{1+x^{2}} = \left(\frac{-1}{2}\right) - \left(-1\right) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$ 

ل حظ منا أر (كمنكا مل المحدد في (لنهامة رقم) و (كطريقة السابقة عوليه في عسابا تها/ و كيكم ا منقار (لخوات بالنوبعيد في عدد (كتكامل حسب ما يُوضِه (كنظرية (كفادمة.

**THEOREM 7—Substitution in Definite Integrals** If g' is continuous on the interval [a, b] and f is continuous on the range of g(x) = u, then

$$\int_a^b f(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) \, dx = \int_{g(a)}^{g(b)} f(u) \, du.$$

For the previeous example,

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{2 \times d \times}{\left(1 + \chi^{2}\right)^{2}} = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{du}{u^{2}}$$

u = 1 + x2  $du = 2 \times d \times$ 

$$= -\frac{1}{u} \int_{1}^{2} = -\frac{1}{2} + 1 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \qquad x = 0 \longrightarrow u = 1$$

Examples: 1) 
$$\int 1 + \sqrt{x} dx$$
  
=  $2 \int \sqrt{u} du = 2 \left(\frac{2}{3}u^{3/2}\right)^2$   
=  $\frac{4}{3} \left(2 \int 2 - 1\right)$   
=  $\frac{4}{3} \left(2 \int 2 - 1\right)$ 

$$U = 1 + \int_{x}^{x}$$

$$\int_{x}^{y} u = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$2du = \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$at x = 0 \longrightarrow u = 1$$

$$at x = 1 \longrightarrow u = 2$$

2)  $\int \cot \theta \csc \theta d\theta$   $= -\int u du = -\frac{u^{2}}{2}$   $= -\frac{1}{2} \left[ 0 - 1 \right] = \frac{1}{2}$ 

$$u = \cot \theta$$

$$du = -\csc^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$-du = \csc^2 \theta d\theta$$

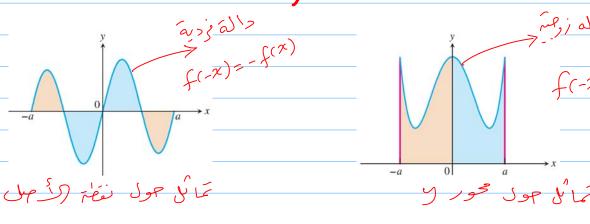
$$d\theta = \pi_2 \longrightarrow u = 1$$

$$d\theta = \pi_2 \longrightarrow u = 0$$

ملحوث فی علیه (کیمو بھیہ (کبط) کیکہ آنہ کور طنالے آکٹر مہ جنار مناسب کے مار کر میالت کی کیکہ جل اسوال اگر مہ طرفیتہ ا منی رکمناک اکس بور الاط ما ملی : ایس بور الاط ما ملی : (cto csco do = \ csco cd dd dd

 $\int \frac{d\theta}{d\theta} = \int \frac{d\theta}{d\theta} =$ 

## Definite Integrals of Symmetric funs



**THEOREM 8** Let f be continuous on the symmetric interval [-a, a].

(a) If f is even, then 
$$\int_{-a}^{a} f(x) dx = 2 \int_{0}^{a} f(x) dx$$
.

**(b)** If 
$$f$$
 is odd, then  $\int_{-a}^{a} f(x) dx = 0$ .

Examples: 1) Evaluate 
$$\int_{-2}^{2} (x^4 - 4x^2 + 6) dx$$
.

$$\frac{56!}{x^{4}}, \frac{1}{x^{2}}, \frac{1}{x^{2}} = \frac{1}{x^{2}} = \frac{1}{x^{2}} = \frac{1}{x^{2}}$$

$$\frac{56!}{x^{4}}, \frac{1}{x^{2}}, \frac{1}{x^{2}} = \frac{1}{x^{2}}$$

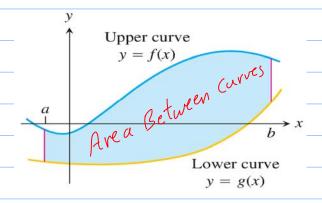
$$\frac{1}{x^{4}}, \frac{1}{x^{4}}, \frac{1}{x^{4}}, \frac{1}{x^{4}} = \frac{1}{x^{4}}, \frac{1}{x^{4}} = \frac{1}{x^{4}}$$

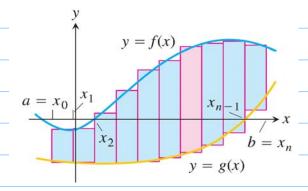
$$\frac{1}{x^{4}}, \frac{1}{x^{4}}, \frac{1}{x^{4}}, \frac{1}{x^{4}} = \frac{$$

2) 
$$\int_{\sin x} dx = 0 \quad (y = \sin x \text{ is odd fum})$$

$$-\frac{\pi}{4}$$

### Area Between Curves





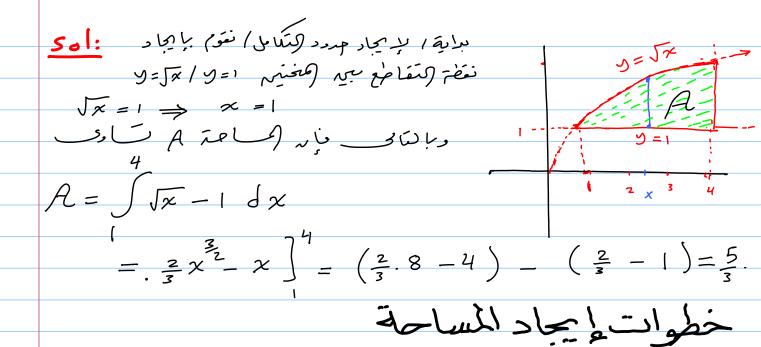
لِهِ اللهِ وَ اللهُ اللهِ عَلَى اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ وَ اللهُ اللهُ

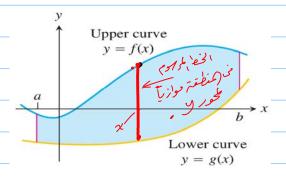
**DEFINITION** If f and g are continuous with  $f(x) \ge g(x)$  throughout [a, b], then the area of the region between the curves y = f(x) and y = g(x) from a to b is the integral of (f - g) from a to b:

$$A = \int_a^b [f(x) - g(x)] dx.$$

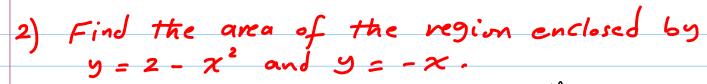
Examples:

1) Find the area of the region bounded by the curves  $y = \sqrt{x}$ , y = 1, and x = 4.





المحنیات لیحد بد همنی تم هوب ایجاد سامتر رصورها و تحدید همخی هوب ایم نیم و تحدید همخی هوب ایم المنی هوب و این المنی و تحدید معنی المنی و تحدید ها المنی و تحدید و این المنی ا



برایه نزم مها ن داخل ( مناعته تا المعادت به المعادة المعاد

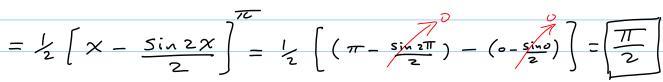
 $2-\chi^2 = -\chi \implies \chi^2 - \chi - z = 0 \implies (\chi+1)(\chi-2) = 0$   $\implies \chi = -1, 2.$ 

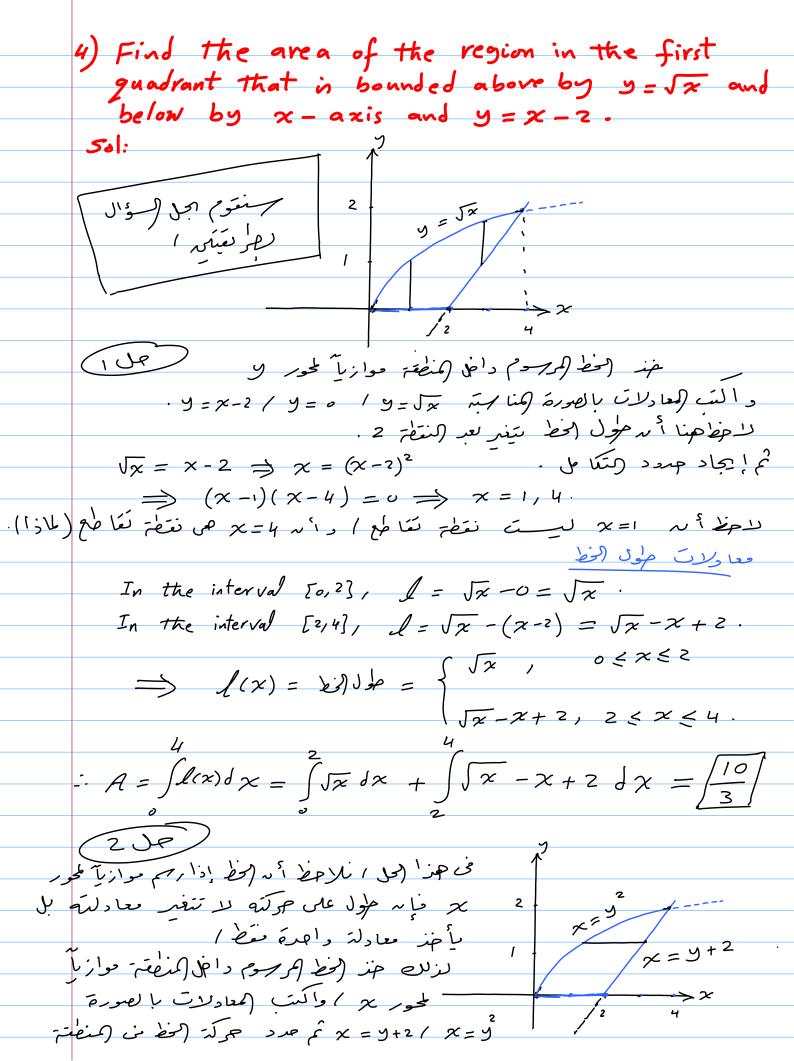
 $\lambda(x) = (2-x^2) - (-x) = 2-x^2 + x$ 

 $A = \int_{-1}^{2} 2 - \chi^{2} + \chi d\chi \qquad P \text{ is self in } \text{ in }$   $= 2\chi - \frac{\chi^{3}}{3} + \frac{\chi^{2}}{2} \right]^{2} = \left[\frac{9}{2}\right]$ 

3) Find the area of the region bounded by the curves  $y = \cos^2 x$  and y = 1 from x = 0 to  $x = \pi$ .

 $Sol: \frac{\pi}{A} = \int (1 - \cos^2 x) dx$   $= \int \sin^2 x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (1 - \cos 2x) dx$   $= \int \frac{\pi}{2} \sin^2 x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (1 - \cos 2x) dx$ 





مده إكى على محور لا . وعليه فإر طول الخط ما عند معادلة واجهة L(y) = (y+2) - y

ا عمد و المراب من المراب و حيا المعنى الآبر حو المنى على المايد [في ا بنجاه محد من الكون الأكبر حو المن الأكبر على المنان الأعلى ] -

$$A = \int_{0}^{2} (y+2) - y^{2} dy = \frac{y^{2}}{2} + 2y - \frac{y}{3} \Big]^{2} = \frac{10}{3}$$

ملحوظم با مار رای باید رای باید رای باید و باید بر باید و باید بر باید بر باید و باید بر بای

$$A = \int_{0}^{4} \sqrt{x} \, dx - \frac{1}{2} (2)(2) = \frac{2}{3} * 8 - 2 = \boxed{\frac{10}{3}}$$

1) 
$$\int \frac{10\sqrt{v}}{(1+v^{\frac{3}{2}})^2} dv$$

$$= 10 \cdot \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{du}{u^2} = \frac{20}{3} \cdot \frac{-1}{u} \int_{1}^{9} \frac{1}{v^2} dv$$

$$= 10 \cdot \frac{2}{3} \int_{1}^{9} \frac{du}{u^2} = \frac{20}{3} \cdot \frac{-1}{u} \int_{1}^{9} \frac{1}{v^2} dv$$

$$= \frac{20}{3} \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{9} \right] = \left[ \frac{160}{27} \right]$$

2) \( \int\_{\sqrt{4+5\sin 2}} \) \( \frac{7}{4+5\sin 2} \)  $u = 4 + 5 \sin 2$ du = 5 cosz dz  $\frac{du}{5} = \cos Z dz$  $=\frac{1}{5}\int_{0}^{4}\frac{du}{\sqrt{u}}=\frac{1}{5}\cdot 2\sqrt{u}\int_{0}^{4}=\sqrt{\frac{2}{5}}$ Z= T -> u= 9  $z = \pi \longrightarrow u = 4$ 

3) 
$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\cos z}{\sqrt{4+5} \sin z} dz = u = 4+5 \sin z$$

$$du = 5 \cos z dz$$

$$du = 4 \cos$$

6) Find the area of the shaded region.

 $y = x\sqrt{4 - x^2}$   $y = x\sqrt{4 - x^2}$   $y = x\sqrt{4 - x^2}$   $y = x\sqrt{4 - x^2}$ 

5 d:

Total Area 5 sist.

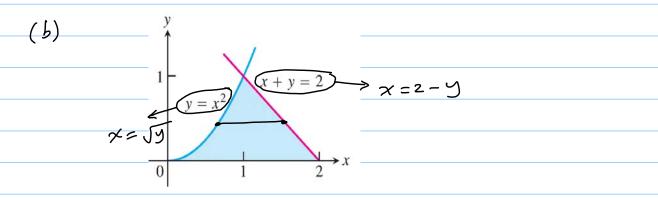
Total Area 5 sist.

A =  $\int_{-2}^{3} x \sqrt{4-x^2} \left| + \left| \int_{3}^{2} x \sqrt{4-x^2} \right| = \frac{8}{3} + \frac{8}{3} = \boxed{16}$ . (1) Sist.

(1) Sist.

(1) (5) Sist.

 $y = 0 \quad \text{an see is } x \text{ with } x \text{ for } x \text{ with } x \text{ for } x \text{ with } x \text{ for } x \text{ f$ 



الم عن الله عن الله عن الله عن الله عنه الله عن الماحة (ti مرم) ) وفي ركفا بل مأه رحمه موازيًا مجور مر مجعل

المساحة تكامل والمهر. لذلك يفض راسم (لخط موازي المحور بحركت به المعادلات لا- 2 = x / ولا = x وحدود (کسًا مل هی مجال حرکه (مخطیم ه بای 1 علی محور م . دیالی می

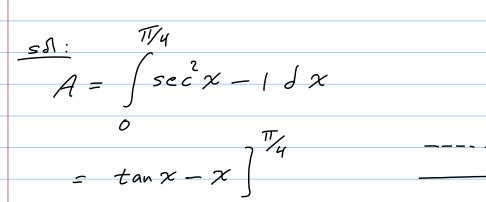
$$A = \int (2-y) - \sqrt{y} \, dy = 2y - \frac{y^2}{2} - \frac{2}{3}y^{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{5}{6}$$

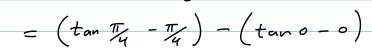
7) Find the area of the region bounded above by the curves y = x and y = 1, and below by  $y = x^2/4$ . ارم خط موازی کمحور پر و آی کا به

$$x = \int u \, dx \, dx \, dx$$
ا کمعا د لات با لصور ف  $x = y$  (  $x = y$  ) المعا د لات با لصور ف  $x = \int u \, dx$ 

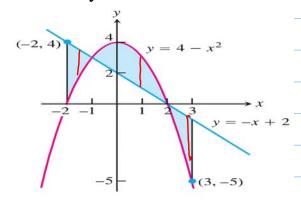
$$= \frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{4} (49)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{9^{2}}{2} = \frac{1}{6} \frac{4^{\frac{3}{2}}}{4^{\frac{3}{2}}} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{6}$$

8) Find the area of the region between the curves  $y = se^2 x$ , y = 1, x = 0 and  $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$ .





9) Find the area of the shaded region in figure



: ا دی

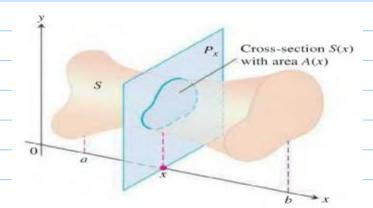
$$A = \int_{-2}^{2} (2-x) - (4-x^{2}) dx + \int_{-1}^{2} (4-x^{2}) - (2-x) dx + \int_{2}^{2} (2-x) - (4-x^{2}) dx$$

$$= \int_{-2}^{2} \frac{49}{6} dx$$

End of chapter 5

## Ch 6 Applications of Definite Integrals

## 6.1 Volumes Using Cross-Sections



لا يجاد هج (محبسم ني (كرمة) أوجد ساحة (تنظاع (لعرض (x) برلالة x) وبالنابي كيوله (لحج هو تكامل المساحة على حمركته.

$$V = \int_{\alpha}^{b} A(x) dx$$

The **volume** of a solid of integrable cross-sectional area A(x)from x = a to x = b is the integral of A from a to b,

$$V = \int_a^b A(x) \ dx.$$

( کی کی اُونیه کی Volume by slicing باونیه ( المجمع باونیه الری کی ا

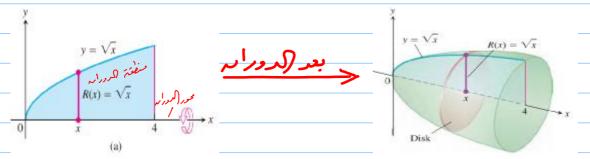
ملحوظة: في ولا شكال (كمنتظمة مثل متراري المستضيلات و ميزه / معروب آس (جم ساوی السامة بد الإرتباع / وبالمای مخت أنه طولية أيجاد لحج بالشرائج (ك لنة من تعيم عا هو معروف ليشمل (ك بشكال عمر (كمنظمة .

### Solids of Revolution: The Disk and the Washer Methods

(لُعِبُ (لدورانية عن أعِبُ ناتحة عددراله منطقة عول محور) edies. I sisk / disk de de la disk ( محم ما مرائح / حت ام العظاء (معمن من الأحب الدورانة يكوله

ا م خوص ( dis K ) و إما مُرص منْفُر أو مانعِن به علقة ( Washer )

### Disk Method



می و در بیم و و در اینه ای عنوم لا توجد می فه فاخله بهر منطقة و کرد را در وبیر محور و رو اید فیار و در این بی جسم محمت ، من هذه و در العالمة کیور و در العظاع و العرض منیه می می دیا در در در در این می می در او در می می

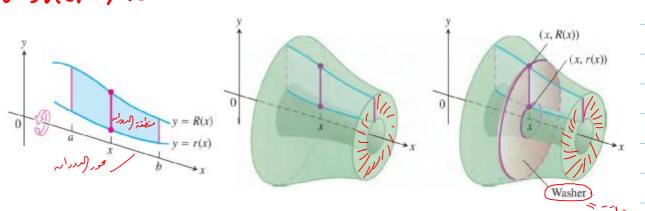
$$A(x) = TT \left( Yadius \right)^2 = TT \left[ R(x) \right]^2$$

Volume by Disks for Rotation About the x-axis

$$V = \int_a^b A(x) dx = \int_a^b \pi [R(x)]^2 dx.$$

ملحوظه: لاحظ أنه العَظاع (له فن نيبَع مه دوراه (لحف (مرموم دافل منطقة (مدراه هودية على فور الدوراه) محده (لحاله) ميوم مؤول (لحظ هو نضف (لعظم (x)).

### Washer Method



#### Volume by Washers for Rotation About the x-axis

$$V = \int_a^b A(x) \, dx = \int_a^b \pi([R(x)]^2 - [r(x)]^2) \, dx.$$

Where

Outer radius: R(x)

Inner rodins: r(x).

ملحفظات: ١- لاحظ أند القطاع (لَتَوَفَّن نِيْبَح مد دوراند (لحظ (المواموم والمَّنَّة من منطقة (الدوراند هوديّ على محور الدوراند) محف جذه (الحالد) بكونه (منابَح جو جلقة (محمده)).
ع ل ي جو جلقة (المحافظة من المائد عالمة عالمة ما مه مرفقة المعالمة المائدة المحدود في المائدة المائد

رجه المحديد نضف (inner radius) (x(x) راجای المحدید نضف (فعد الحاری) و نصف المحدید در المحدید ( outer radius) R(x)

۹- و منهم منطقة (كدورانه و المحدد محور (كدر را به

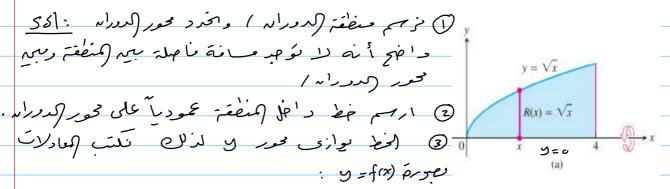
ب- نزائم خط داغل منطقة (مددرام عود ما على محور (مرورام و سزال مكوم

(x(x) : المسافة بهيم فحور (كدوراه ربيم التفضة الأفرب على الوط المراح) ا (R(x) : المسافة بهيم محور (كردراه ربيم المنفظة الأبعد على الوط (كمراموم)

4. عند رم الخط دافل المنطقة عود مل على فحور الدورابه / يحب كتابة معادلة المنحنيات ما الطريقة المنارسة / نيابه كابر موازيًا المحور لا يجب كتابة (معادلات على من كله (x)= لا مرازيًا الموريد تكتب على شاكلة (y) و= x .

### Examples:

(EXAMPLE 4) The region between the curve  $y = \sqrt{x}$ ,  $0 \le x \le 4$ , and the x-axis is revolved about the x-axis to generate a solid. Find its volume.



ہ = ک محور (کرورا ہ دیا تنا تی تکو ، مول (کو النظ ٥ - تہرا = [۲] عو نضف (لعظ

(iv) جدود کرتیا مل هی میا ل حوکه (مخط وهی مه ۱ ای 4 کال فوریم.

By Disk Method,

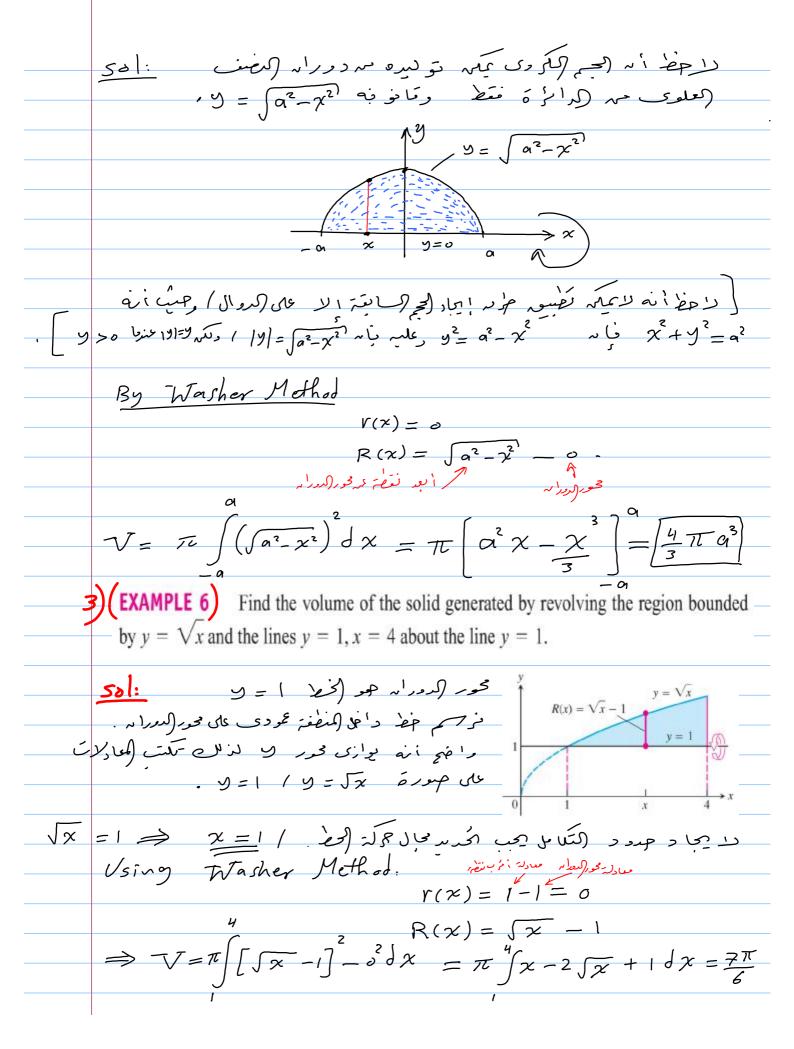
$$V = \int_{0}^{4} \pi \left( \sqrt{3} \chi \right)^{2} d\chi = \pi \left( \frac{\chi^{2}}{2} \right)^{4} = \boxed{8\pi}$$

ملحوظة هامة : يمكم جل (سوال راسا بعد بليندا) كوفية Washer عباك سکو ۱ = (۲) ( کسانة بير محدر (لدورانه ربير (لنفخ (لايرب على الحفظ (فراموم)) - Lis ciè de jes washer in fraise d'es la لذلك منت مولية Washer من جميع الأثبلة القادمة الأنفا أهي

2) (EXAMPLE 5) The circle

$$x^2 + y^2 = a^2$$

is rotated about the x-axis to generate a sphere. Find its volume.



ملحوظات. 1) نی ممتاد السابد تمیکه تضیی طریعة العرص جبث مضاراتها ۱- برا = له علی میاری طود الخیط در مفعل علی نفت النبیج .

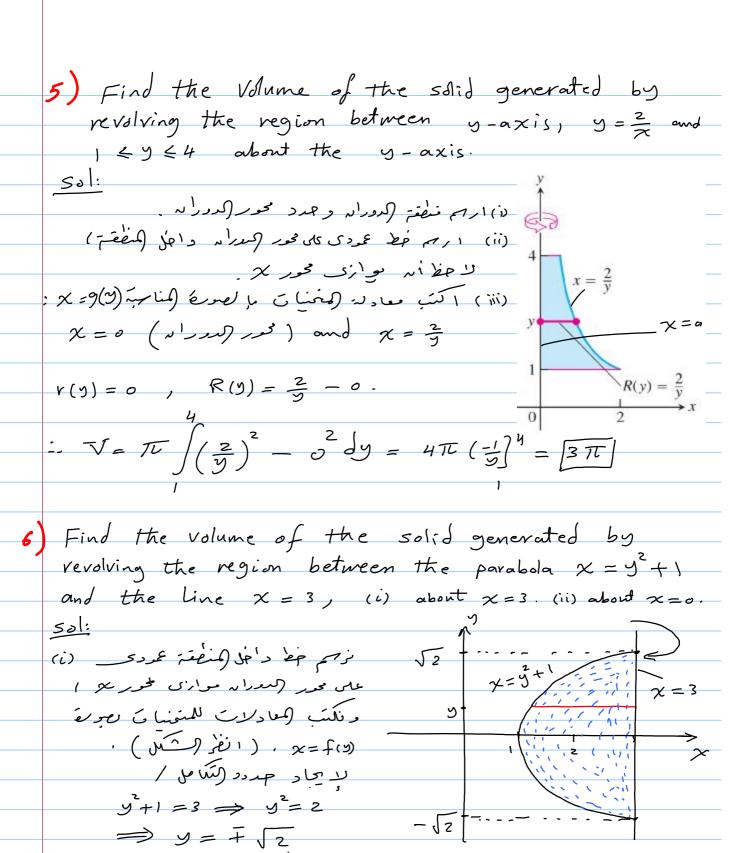
**EXAMPLE 9**) The region bounded by the curve  $y = x^2 + 1$  and the line y = -x + 3 is revolved about the x-axis to generate a solid. Find the volume of the solid.

Sol: R(x) = -x + 3  $r(x) = x^{2} + 1$  y = -x + 3 (1, 2)  $y = x^{2} + 1$ Interval of integration  $y = x^{2} + 1$ 

$$\chi^2 + 1 = 3 - \chi \longrightarrow \chi = -2, 1$$

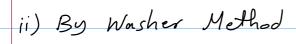
 $V(x) = x^{2} + 1 - 0, \quad R(x) = (3 - x) - 0$   $V(x) = x^{2} + 1 - 0, \quad R(x) = (3 - x) - 0$   $V(x) = x^{2} + 1 - 0, \quad R(x) = (3 - x) - 0$   $V(x) = x^{2} + 1 - 0, \quad R(x) = (3 - x) - 0$   $V(x) = x^{2} + 1 - 0, \quad R(x) = (3 - x) - 0$   $V(x) = x^{2} + 1 - 0, \quad R(x) = (3 - x) - 0$   $V(x) = x^{2} + 1 - 0, \quad R(x) = (3 - x) - 0$   $V(x) = x^{2} + 1 - 0, \quad R(x) = (3 - x) - 0$   $V(x) = x^{2} + 1 - 0, \quad R(x) = (3 - x) - 0$   $V(x) = x^{2} + 1 - 0, \quad R(x) = (3 - x) - 0$   $V(x) = x^{2} + 1 - 0, \quad R(x) = (3 - x) - 0$   $V(x) = x^{2} + 1 - 0, \quad R(x) = (3 - x) - 0$   $V(x) = x^{2} + 1 - 0, \quad R(x) = (3 - x) - 0$   $V(x) = x^{2} + 1 - 0, \quad R(x) = (3 - x) - 0$   $V(x) = x^{2} + 1 - 0, \quad R(x) = (3 - x) - 0$   $V(x) = x^{2} + 1 - 0, \quad R(x) = (3 - x) - 0$   $V(x) = x^{2} + 1 - 0, \quad R(x) = (3 - x) - 0$ 

$$=\pi \left[ 8\chi - 3\chi^{2} - \frac{\chi^{3}}{3} - \frac{\chi^{5}}{5} \right] = \left[ \frac{117}{5} \pi \right]$$

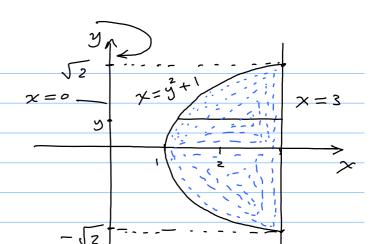


By Washer Method:

r(y) = 0,  $R(y) = 3 - (y^2 + 1) = 2 - y^2$  $= \pi \int (z-y^2)^2 - o dy = \pi \int (4-4y^2+y^4) dy = \frac{64}{15} \sqrt{2}\pi$ 



$$r(y) = y^{2} + 1 - 0$$
  
 $R(y) = 3 - 0 = 3$ 



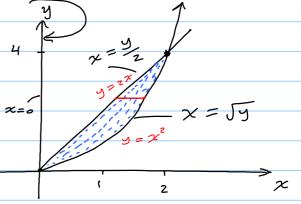
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2} \int_{2}^{2} \sqrt{y^{2}-1} dy = \sqrt{2} \int_{2}^{2} \sqrt{y^{2}-2} dy = \sqrt{2} \int_{2}^{2}$$

$$= \pi \left( 8y - \frac{y^{5}}{5} - \frac{2}{3}y^{3} \right)^{5} = \underbrace{176}_{-\sqrt{2}} \pi$$

#### **EXAMPLE 10)** The region bounded by the parabola $y = x^2$ and the line y = 2x in the – first quadrant is revolved about the y-axis to generate a solid. Find the volume of the solid.

501:

ارم فعد وا في (كمنعتم عودك على محور (كدد رام وموازى كمور ير , لذا الت المعادلات بالعداع (وع) = 2

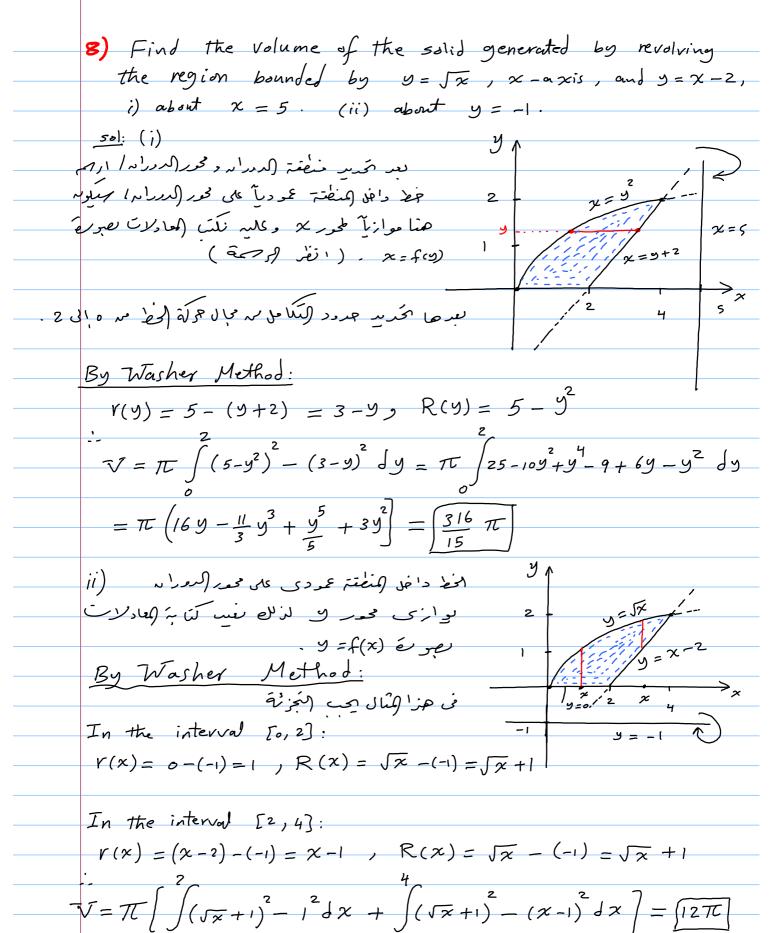


$$\frac{y}{2} = \sqrt{y} \implies y^2 = 4y \implies y = 0,4$$

Washer Method 
$$r(9) = \frac{y}{2} - 0$$
,  $R(9) = \sqrt{y} - c$ 

Washer Method 
$$v(y) = \frac{y}{2} - 0$$
,  $R(y) = \sqrt{y} - 0$   

$$V = \pi \int (\sqrt{y})^2 - (\frac{y}{2})^2 dy = \pi \int y - \frac{y}{4} dy = \frac{8}{3} \pi \int \frac{\pi}{3}$$

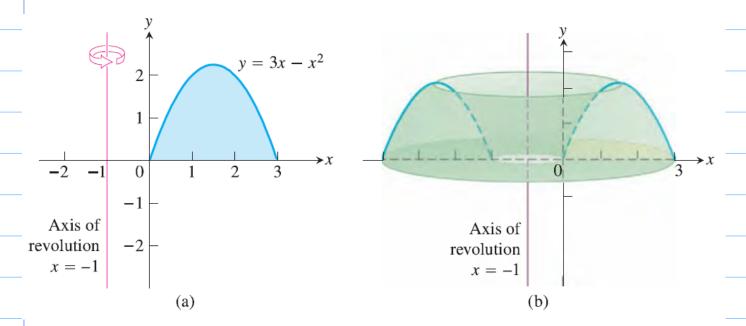


#### 6.2 Volumes Using Cylindrical Shells

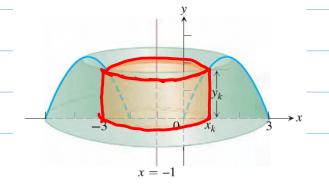
Note Tiue 13-Dec-13

#### **Slicing with Cylinders**

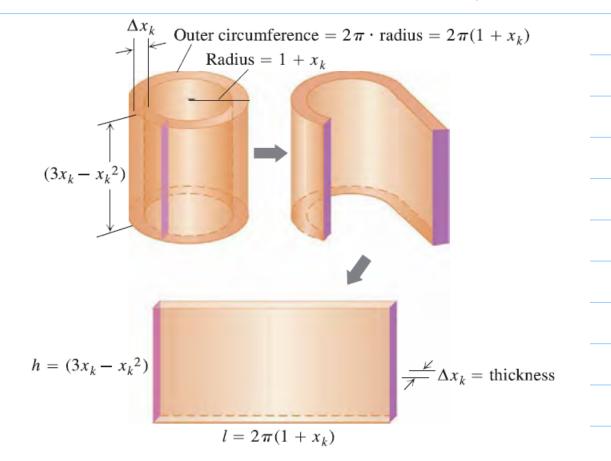
**EXAMPLE 1** The region enclosed by the x-axis and the parabola  $y = f(x) = 3x - x^2$  is revolved about the vertical line x = -1 to generate a solid (Figure 6.16). Find the volume of the solid.



راذا نکرنا با جند سمتری کونسی ( ۱۰۰۸ می ۱۰۰۸ کی بانه بایون ا اخذ خط نیما مد علی محور (کردرا به کسکور (کردرا به بیدر آک تعقیداً .
فی جذا (کمناک (کوفل (کسفا مد علی محرر (کردرا به بیدر آک تعقیداً .
لذلا سنفکر فی عل سریم با سطوائی (کسیت عمایی) با جند خط موازی محور (کرمرا به ) و بحب ب مساحت برطی و تماملی علی حرک (افظ مینتم حجم (حسم (کردراف نظر میری) کسی می می در این میری کسی می در این این می می در این این می در این می می در در این می در ای



# اكرم (كوننى ركتانى بيبير عجم الريمة الإمعوالية



## The Shell Method (Cylindrical formula)

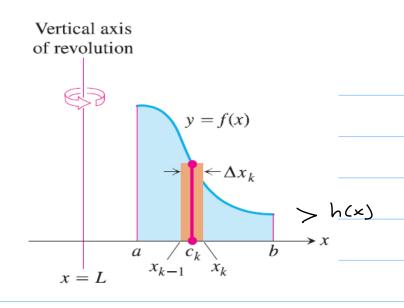
#### **Shell Formula for Revolution About a Vertical Line**

The volume of the solid generated by revolving the region between the x-axis and the graph of a continuous function  $y = f(x) \ge 0, L \le a \le x \le b$ , about a vertical line x = L is

$$V = \int_{a}^{b} 2\pi \binom{\text{shell}}{\text{radius}} \binom{\text{shell}}{\text{height}} dx. = \int_{a}^{b} 2\pi r(x) h(x) dx$$

لایجاد (مجے نرسم خط موازی محور الدورار دافل منافقة (کدورار دیخد مجال جوکه) و کلو ده:

() Shell radius () نفت قطر الدیجة ): و (کسانة بعیم (مخط الوازی محور الدورار بیم محو الدورار و کلورار محد الدورار بیم محو الدورار .) : و خول (مخط (کوازی ملحور الدورار .) . و خول (کوفر (کوازی ملحور الدورار .) .



۱۱۱ که به محور رکدورا به ۱ ی وازی طور بد انه می خود موازی از ۱ که به محود موازی طور بد انه می مخود موازی از ۱ که می موادی در به داخل منطقته رکدورا به در محول و معادلات بر کرله کو ((۱۶) = ۲) د کیوسه رکت مد بر کرله کو .

(بالعودة المثال (كسبتم)

$$y = 3x - x^{2}$$

$$1 - y = 3x - x^{2}$$

$$1 - y = 3x - x^{2}$$

$$-1 - x = 0$$
Axis of revolution  $-2 - y = 0$   $y = 3x - x^{2}$ 

x = -1

y=0  $y=3x-x^2$  ه د y=0  $y=3x-x^2$  ه y=0  $y=3x-x^2$  ه y=0  $y=3x-x^2$  ه y=0  $y=3x-x^2$  ه y=0 y=

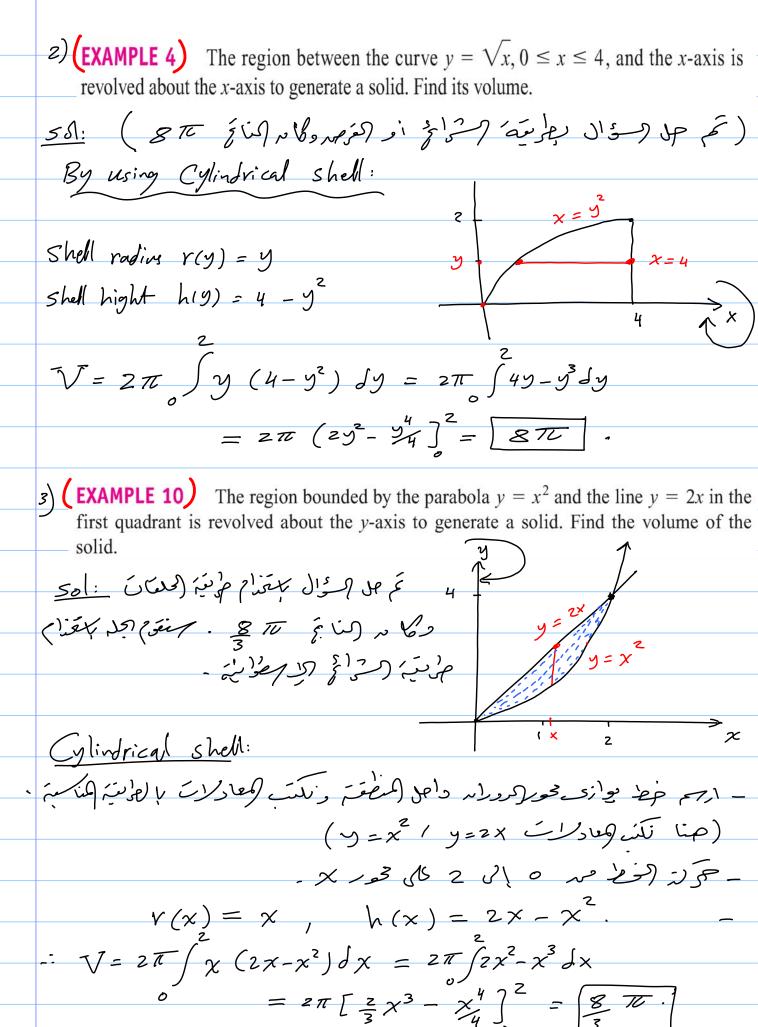
لفن مَعْلُ وا ربعًا عِ (الرجم عِم الح

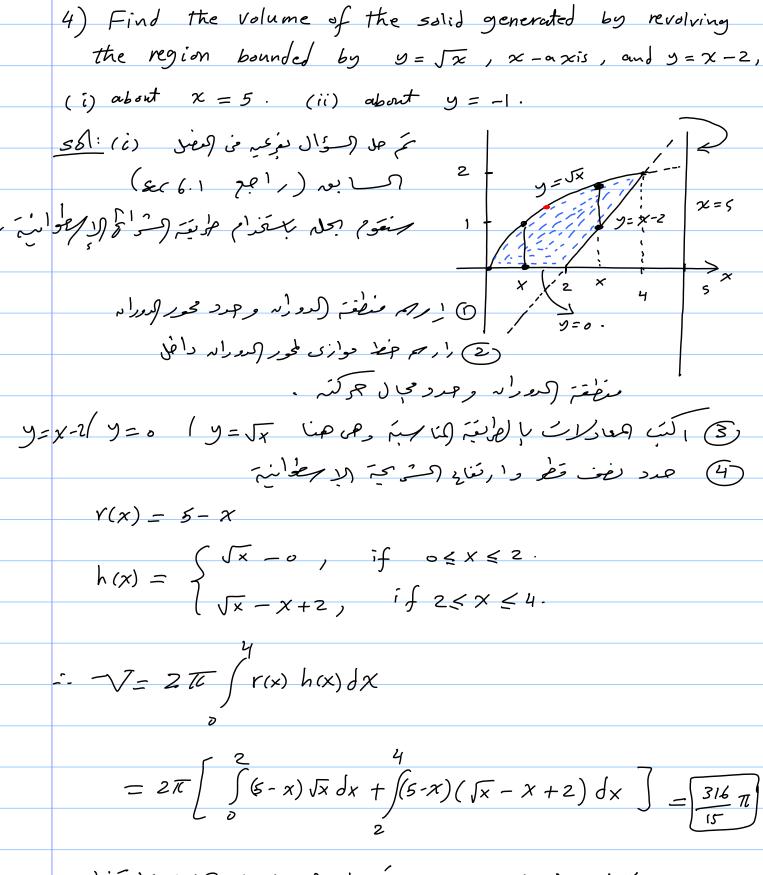
$$Y(x) = x - (-1) = x + 1$$

$$h(x) = (3x - x^2) - 0 = 3x - x^2$$

$$V = 2\pi \int_{0}^{3} r(x) h(x) dx = 2\pi \int_{0}^{3} (x+1)(3x-x^{2}) dx$$

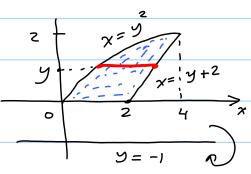
$$= 2\pi \int 2x^{2} + 3x - x^{3} \delta x = \frac{45}{2} \pi$$





کارنه با تحلی ۱،۵ مع کونی بند ایم می هذه (هی کنی بندگذام عرای که معمل هی ایم میل منه بلی تمناع مرکبیم (سرانج (ک می میکاند) از سر (می که کامل علی فور (کرورانه ل مؤدک لعت می راسانی) .

ii) 
$$y = -1$$
  $\sqrt{y} = -1$   $\sqrt{y} = \sqrt{y} = \sqrt{y}$  (i)  $\sqrt{y} = \sqrt{y} =$ 



= 127

خارم هذا (محل با فی ان عدد الذی سینی مؤینم التی تحر اند الى حنا ئە جىل / وركسىي نىرانى الوزى مخر ركدورار لا بودى لنخ نهٔ کونیم

(كالرجمة: حيّارة المرفين (كراع الاربطانية و(كلكان مهمين رسولة معيد على الخط الروم ما فل المنفقة. طاذا كام المخط (مودي على محدر المصرام لل يؤدى لنجزئة المسكاط بينا الموازى المجزئ التكاطل تدر مونیم (محلتات امریل) و یکور (تفکی بالفک).

5) The region in the first quadrant bounded by the curres  $y = x^2$ , y - axis and y = 1 is revolved about x = 2 + 10generate a solid. Find its volume using the cylindrical Shell and the worker method.

Shell and the worker method.

Shell and the worker method. x = 2 - x,  $y = 1 - x^2$ ,  $y = x^2$   $y = 2\pi$   $y = 2\pi$ 

 $= 2\pi \int 2-2x^2-x+x^3 dx = \boxed{13\pi}$ 

$$r(y) = 2 - \sqrt{y}$$

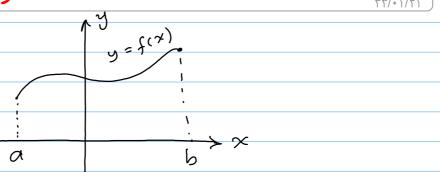
$$V = \pi \int_{0}^{2} z^{2} - (2 - 5y)^{2} dy$$

$$= \pi \int_{0}^{1} 4 - 4 + 4 \sqrt{y} - y dy = \pi \int_{0}^{1} 4 \sqrt{y} - y dy$$

$$= \pi \left( 4 \frac{2}{3} y^{\frac{3}{2}} - y^{\frac{2}{2}} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} = \boxed{\frac{13}{6} \pi}.$$

### Exercise: Read Example 1 and 2 in sec 6.2 in book.

### 6.3 Arc Length



**DEFINITION** If f' is continuous on [a, b], then the length (arc length) of the curve y = f(x) from the point A = (a, f(a)) to the point B = (b, f(b)) is the value of the integral

$$L = \int_{a}^{b} \sqrt{1 + [f'(x)]^{2}} dx = \int_{a}^{b} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^{2}} dx.$$
 (3)

Remark: A fun with continuous derivative on [a,b] is called smooth, and its curve is called smooth Curve on [a,b].

#### **EXAMPLE 1** Find the length of the curve (Figure 6.24)

EXAMPLE 1 Find the length of the curve (Figure 6.24)
$$y = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3}x^{3/2} - 1, \quad 0 \le x \le 1.$$

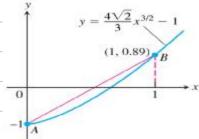
$$Sol: \quad f'(x) = \frac{4}{3}\sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = 2\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{x} \quad \text{which is continous on } [0,1] \cdot So$$

$$L = \int \int (1+(f')^2) dx = \int \int (1+8x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \int_{1}^{9} \sqrt{u} du = \underbrace{\frac{13}{6}}$$

du = 8 d x

ا كمخنى للوالة المرسومة



#### **EXAMPLE 2** Find the length of the graph of

$$f(x) = \frac{x^3}{12} + \frac{1}{x}, \qquad 1 \le x \le 4.$$

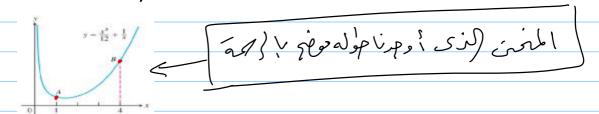
$$\frac{50!}{12}$$
  $\int \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times$ 

Sol: 
$$f = \frac{3 \times ^2}{12} - \frac{1}{x^2}$$
 which is continuous on [1,4]  
Note that  $1 + (f)^2 = 1 + (\frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{1}{x^2}) = 1 + \frac{x^4}{16} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{x^4}$ 

$$=\frac{x^{4}}{16}+\frac{1}{z}+\frac{1}{x^{4}}=\left(\frac{x^{2}}{4}+\frac{1}{x^{2}}\right)^{2}$$

$$= \int \frac{\chi^2}{4} + \frac{1}{\chi^2} d\chi \qquad \left(\frac{\chi^2}{4} + \frac{1}{\chi^2} > 0 \quad \forall x\right)$$

$$=\frac{\chi^{3}}{1^{2}}-\frac{1}{\chi}^{3}=\left(\frac{64}{12}-\frac{1}{4}\right)-\left(\frac{1}{12}-1\right)=\frac{72}{12}=\boxed{6}$$



ملحوظة: إذا لم تكر (كشنعة أو منصلة كال (كفترة (ط.٥١) أو كار (كنكا مل با بكاه محرر مع صعب/ نيامه مير كيوم مد (كذنب إكتامل مع طول المنى متبًا مله بإ بُحاه لا صه ونعى (كنالحي :

#### Formula for the Length of x = g(y), $c \le y \le d$

If g' is continuous on [c, d], the length of the curve x = g(y) from A = (g(c), c)to B = (g(d), d) is

$$L = \int_{c}^{d} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dx}{dy}\right)^{2}} \, dy = \int_{c}^{d} \sqrt{1 + [g'(y)]^{2}} \, dy. \tag{4}$$

**EXAMPLE 3** Find the length of the curve  $y = (x/2)^{2/3}$  from x = 0 to x = 2.

Sol: 
$$y' = \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{\chi}{2}\right)^3$$
,  $\frac{1}{2} = \left(\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{3}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{3\sqrt{\chi}}$ 

Note that y' is not continuous at  $x=0 \in [0,2]$ , so f is not smooth curve. In this (ase, we can't use formula (3). So, we try to use the other formula in (4) above as follows:

$$y = \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} \implies x = 2 y^{\frac{3}{2}}.$$
When  $x \in \{0, 2\} \implies y \in \{0, 1\}$ 

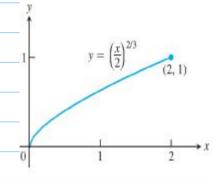
( [0,1] is the range of 
$$y = (\frac{x}{2})^{\frac{2}{3}}$$
 when  $[6,2]$  is the domain)

Now 
$$\frac{dx}{dy} = 3\sqrt{y}$$
 Which is continuous on [0,1]

Therefore, using formula (4), we get,

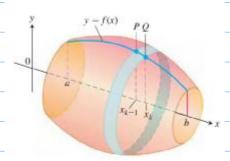
$$=\frac{2}{27}\left(10\sqrt{10}-1\right)\sim\left[2\cdot27\right]$$

قرح کی بین ا



ملحوظم: (كرام ليس تركه المحل ا وإ نما معطى للموطبيح.

### 6.4 Area of surfaces of Revolution



If the function  $f(x) \ge 0$  is continuously differentiable on [a, b], the area of the surface generated by revolving the graph of y = f(x)about the x-axis is

$$S = \int_{a}^{b} 2\pi y \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2} dx = \int_{a}^{b} 2\pi f(x) \sqrt{1 + (f'(x))^2} dx.$$
 (3)

#### Surface Area for Revolution About the y-Axis

If  $x = g(y) \ge 0$  is continuously differentiable on [c, d], the area of the surface generated by revolving the graph of x = g(y) about the y-axis is

$$S = \int_{c}^{d} 2\pi x \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dx}{dy}\right)^{2}} \, dy = \int_{c}^{d} 2\pi g(y) \sqrt{1 + (g'(y))^{2}} \, dy. \tag{4}$$

**EXAMPLE 1** Find the area of the surface generated by revolving the curve  $y = 2\sqrt{x}$ , —

 $1 \le x \le 2$ , about the x-axis

50: 
$$f(x) = 2\sqrt{x} \Rightarrow f = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$$
 Which is cont. on   
 $[1,2]$ . Moreover  $f(x) = 0 \forall x \in [1,2]$ . So,
$$2$$

$$5 = 2\pi \int f(x) \sqrt{1 + (f')^2} \, dx = 2\pi \int 2\sqrt{x} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}} \, dx$$

$$S = 2\pi \int f(x) \int 1 + (f')^2 dx = 2\pi \int 2\sqrt{x} \int 1 + \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$= 4\pi \int \sqrt{x+1} \, dx = 4\pi \frac{2}{3} (x+1)^2 - \frac{8\pi}{3} (3\sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{2}).$$

(مخنی ٤٦٥= لا على (لفترة ٤١١٦) , (مجم (كدر إنو The line segment x = 1 - y,  $0 \le y \le 1$ , is revolved about the y-axis to generate the cone in Figure 6.35. Find its lateral surface area (which excludes the base area). Clearly x = f(y) = 1 - y > 0 on [0,1]. Moreover  $\frac{dx}{dy} = -1$  is cond. on [0]1]. So the surface area of the cone is  $S = 2\pi \int f(y) \int (1+f(y)^2) dy = 2\pi \int (1-y) \int (1+(-1)^2) dy$  $=2\sqrt{2}\pi\left(y-\frac{y^2}{2}\right)=\sqrt{2}\pi$ ار رحمهٔ رکناریم توخی الحبے (کدرانی صدی رکنی نتج کم درا به رکعطفة (کستفیم و ا عداد در و ا